THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.

VOL. XII.] SATURDAY, 9 NOVEMBER, 1833. [NO. 2287.

BOMBAY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE Annual General Meeting of the above SOCIETY will be held at ST. THOMAS's CHURCH, on Friday next, the 15th instant, at (11) eleven o'clock A. M.

HENRY JEFFERYS,
Secretary Auxiliary Bible Society.

Bombay, 9th November, 1833.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Quarterly General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Civil Fund, will be held at the Warehouse rooms, on Friday, the 12th instant, at 12 of o'clock.—

By order of the Trustees,
W. H. MORRIS,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
CIVIL FUND OFFICE.
5th. November, 1833.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Petitions for the several persons after named and described, all now Prisoners in the Goal of Bombay, have been filed in the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the act 9 Geo. IV. Chap. 7, together with assignments of their Estates and effects in my office, viz.—

Vellchund Munjee, residing at the Greenmarket, without the Town walls of Bombay.

Thucker Lucknidass Chuttoo, residing in the Bhattia's Street, within the Town walls of Bombay.

Canjee Amersey, residing at the Mandavee Bunder, without the Town walls of Bombay.

Jewrajee Heerjee, residing on the Kalbadavee road, without the Town walls of Bombay.

Ameeroodeen Hubutbhoy, residing in the Moodee Khana street, with the Town walls of Bombay.

Bhimjee Casa Khojah, residing at the fish market, without the Town walls of Bombay.

D. B. SMITH,
Chief Clerk.

Meadow Street, 6th Nov. 1833.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY

In the matter of the Petition of HURJEEVAN SOBHAG, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the above named Insolvent hath filed a schedule of his Estates and Effects in my Office, and that by order of the said Court, bearing date the fourth day of November instant, the matters of the said Insolvent's Petition are to be heard on the third monday in the month November, instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Any Creditor wishing to oppose the discharge of the above Insolvent must give notice thereof to the Chief Clerk at least three days before the day appointed for the hearing, and also file his Claim together with an affidavit in support thereof, at the office of the said Chief Clerk on paying the usual fees.

D. B. SMITH,
Chief Clerk.

Meadow Street, 6th November, 1833.

NOTICE,—All persons to whom Captain GRIFFITHS, H. M's 6th Regt. may be indebted, are requested to send in their respective accounts to him at the Brigade Major's office, Kings's Troops, on or before the 15th instant.

Bombay, 6th November, 1833.

CARD,—The Light Carriage and pair of Horses advertized in the Courier of 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th September last, at 1,800 rupees, will be disposed of at rupees 1,500.

TERMS—CASH.

CURSETJEE BYRAMJEE, begs to acquaint his customers, and the public in general, that he has lately received by the ships recently arrived, new Invoices of Bicknell and Moore's articles, which are exposed for sale at his shop, opposite Government House, as follows:—

Gentlemen's superfine Black, Drab, and King's Brown Hats, Ditto of Broad Brims, Black and Drab, Regimental Cock'd Hats, Naval Ditto, Regulation Infantry Officer's Swords, Buff Leather sling Shoulder Belts, ditto Waist ditto, Buff Shoulder Belts, Infantry Officer's Regulation Black Patent leather waist belts, with frogs, and rich gilt Furniture, Black Skin Gloves, for Military Officers. Also best York Hams.

Bombay, 6th Nov. 1833.

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sale at the Godowns of Messrs. ITCHIE, STEUART, AND CO., 's Pale Sherry in 6 dozen cases, at per dozen.

Bombay, 9th November, 1833.

ON Wednesday, next the 13th instant, at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE, AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms *(without reserve)*, the following varied assortment of Goods:—

Rich Cachmere Shawls, Russsia Duck and Drill, Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs, Windsor Soap, Europe Chintzes, Check'd Ginghams, Cotton Socks, Woollen Scarfs, Long Cloths, Dyed Lenos, Flowered Muslins, Bead Necklaces and Negligees; a variety of Furniture consisting of Dining, Breakfast and Card Tables, Side Board, Couches, Tea Poys, Jackwood Cot and Bedding, a set of Table Cutlery, a Palankeen, with a large assortment of Oilman's Stores, Copper Kettles, Charter Chests, Block Tin Dish covers, Pewter Spoons, &c. &c. &c. At noon a pair of smart Grey Carriage Horses, and a powerful Grey Horse, goes well in double or single Harness, and any Carriages or Cattle that may offer.

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE, AND CO. have for Sale at their Godowns, the following Wines, which they recommend to public notice:—

1st. Growth Claret of superior quality from Messrs. Carbonell and Son, at	Rs.	45	per doz.
Do. do. do. in Pints	"	23	do. do.
2nd. Growth, in quarts	"	30	do. do.
Port Wine in pints and quarts, per doz. quarts	"	24	do. do.
Superior old Sherry, do. do.	"	26	do. do.
French Claret, Latour, from Thomas Dunkin Bourdeaux, at	"	20	do. do.
Do. do. Lafitte	"	20	do. do.
Do. do. Monton	"	20	do. do.
Do. do. Carbonieux	"	15	do. do.
Do. do. St. Estephe	"	16	do. do.
Do. do. Haut Talenge,	"	16	do. do.
Do. do. Paulliac	"	20	do. do.
Do. do. Medoc	"	10	do. do.
Hermitage Rouge	"	20	do. do.
Do. Blanc	"	25	do. do.
Frontignan, Schloss Johannissberg, 1st. quality from the Agent of the Estate on which the Wines are grown, at	"	40	do. do.
Do. do. 2d	"	25	do. do.
Rheingaur *(vintage* 18 19)	"	25	do. do.

Terms—Cash, or a reference for Payment.

FOR SALE,

A SECOND hand Shigrampo, with Horse and Harness, complete.—Price Rs. 500.

Apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE, AND CO.

NOTICE. A reward of one hundred rupees will be paid to any Individual, who shall give such information to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE, and CO. as will identify the person or persons who sold several (Bound) volumes of the English Sporting Magazine, the property of Captain W. Pottinger, H. M. 6th Foot, to a Borah in Bombay. These Books were left in charge of an officer (now dead), and are supposed to have been stolen from him.

Bombay, 9th Nov., 1833.

FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1834.

2	Prize of...	100,000	Sa. Rs. each...		2,00,000
1	Do. of...	50,000	" " ...		50,000
2	Do. of...	25,000	" " ...		50,000
2	Do. of...	10,000	" " ...		20,000
4	Do. of...	5000	" " ...		20,000
50	Do. of...	1000	" " ...		50,000
400	Do. of...	125	" " ...		50,000

Tickets and shares in the above Lottery are for sale with Frommurze Sorabjee, opposite to the General Post Office, at the following prices, viz:—1

Whole tickets at each	Rs.	115	
Half do. do. do	"	58	
Quarter do. do. do	"	29½	

TERMS CASH.

Bombay, 9th. November, 1833.

A FEW Tickets in the ensuing Calcutta Lottery are for sale at the office of DADABHOY AND MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE, Wadia, at 115 Rupees each.

9th. November, 1833.

SADDLERY, PER GILMORE.

AN Assortment of very beautifully finished Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Buggy Harness; a sett of superb Chariot Harness, (covered furniture) Racing Saddle and Bridle, &c. All of the first rate quality, manufactured by Wilson and Sons of London. Apply to Captain LINDSAY, at the office of MESSRS. DUNCAN GIBBS & CO.

Dady's Building's, 9th Nov. 1833.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA EDINEN
Dictionary of Arts, Science
terature, in six volumes, quarto.
pies of this work on sale. Price,
Apply to MESSRS. DUNC
AND CO.

Dady's Buildings

SHERRY.

PALE Sherry, in 3 dozen cases each,..... Rs. 33 per case.

Good Brown, do. do.	42	do.
Old Brown, Goldon color, and pale,.....	48	do.
Superior old Golden colored,	51	do.
Very fine old pale,.....	66	do.
Do. do. do. golden colored,.....	75	do.
A few cases of fine old Port,..	42	do.
Do. Lafitte Claret,..	13	per doz.
Whiskey,.....	13	do.
Rum in cask..	2	per gal.

Apply to MESSRS. DUNCAN GIBB, AND CO., Dady's Buildings.

NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC, &c. &c.

MR. H. A. CANNON begs respectfully to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen, of the presidency and outstations, that he has received per ship *Royal George*, from London, the following supply of NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC, &c., &c. which is now exposed for sale at RAGOONATH HURRYCHUND'S (Bookseller) rooms, next door to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE, & Co's. and which he trusts will meet with their support:—

FOR VOICE AND PIANO FORTE ACCOMPANIMENT.

Musical Bijous for the years 1829, 30, 31, 32, and 33.

The Vocalist's Companion, vol. 1, containing 150 familiar Airs.

The British Minstrel, vol. 2. do. do. do.

Operas and Entertainments, set for 1, 2, or more voices.

Italian Songs, Duets and Glees.

English do. do. do.

French, Scotch, and Irish Melodies.

Italian, French, and English Airs, for Voice and Guitar accompaniment.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, PIANO FORTE.

Sonatas, Rondos, Airs with Variations, Overtures, Marches and Quick steps, Waltzes, Quadrilles, and Duets, for two performers on one Piano.

VIOLIN MUSIC.

Solos and Cappricios by Paganini, Duets, Trios, Quartettos, Quintettos and Concerts.

FLUTE MUSIC.

Solos, by Burbugieur, Duets, and Trios.

BAND MUSIC.

Parrey's Æolian Harmonist, and favorite Airs in Guilliam Tell.

TREATIES.

Burrowes' Piano Forte and thorough Bass Premier.

Caldcott's Musical Grammar.

Parry's Fashionable Quadrille Preceptor.

And a small supply of Guitar and Violin Strings, Piano Forte Wires, Patent Clarionet and Bassoon Reeds, Ruling Pens (of five lines), and Fine Post Ruled Paper, for Music.

Catalogues of the above are now preparing, and will be issued when ready.

All orders for Music from outstations being marked *Post Paid*, and accompanied by a *Remittance*, will be most punctually attended to.

Bombay, 8th Nov. 1833.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of BECK AND CO., the undermentioned Wines, &c. of unexceptionable quality, vizt:—

Pale and brown Sherry, at Rs. 20 per dozen.

Port.....at	Rs.	22	per doz.
Lisbon.....at 10 *a*		12	"
Brandy ...at 15 *a*		18	"
Jamaica Rum, at		12	"
Holland's Gin, in cases of 15 large bottles,	Rs.	24	per case.
French Liqueurs of sorts,	18	per doz.	
Ripe Hodgson's Beer	6	"	
Rum Shrub in pints,	9	"	

General Terms—cash, or a reference for payment.

Forbes Street, 9th Nov., 1833.

ON SALE, at the GODOWNS of MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD, and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d growth....	Rs.	30	per doz.
Pale Sherry.....	"	26	per doz.
Port Wine, at.....	"	20	per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied when stock may be expended from ments they may to TODD, a annual Wine

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FOR SALE at the GODOWNS of Messrs. REMINGTON and CO. Superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen. each.

Bombay, 9th Nov., 1833.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO.,

Christopher's old Cognac Brandy, in 3 dozen cases, at Rs. 16 per dozen.

" Best Holland's Geneva, in 3 dozen cases, at Rs. 14 per dozen.

Bombay, 9th Nov., 1833.

FOR Sale, at Messrs. LECKIE AND CO'S. Godowns,—

Claret from Cunliffee and Co. in cases of 1 doz. and 1½ dozen, at Rs. 16 per doz.

Ditto from Hemery Brothers, in cases of 3 doz. at Rs. 15 per doz.

Sherry, Amontillado, cases of 3 doz. at Rs. 15 per doz.

Port, Royal Oporto Company's Wine, in cases of 3 doz. at Rs. 15 per doz.

Hock, Growth of Hockheimer, in cases of 3 doz. at Rs. 20 per doz.

Ditto. ditto, Rudescheimer in cases of 3 doz. at Rs. 30 per doz.

White Sparkling Champaign in cases of 3 doz. at Rs. 30 per doz.

Sauterne, in cases of 3 doz. at Rs. 20 per doz.

FOR sale at MESSRS. LECKIE AND CO'S. Godowns,

Bass' Pale Ale,.....at Rs. 45 per hhd.

Barclay's, do. .....at " 35 " do.

Ind and Smith's .....at " 35 " do.

Apply to SHAPOORJEE NASSERWANJEE.

FOR sale—At the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR, BURN, AND CO. very superior Hockheimer, vintage 1819, in 3 dozen cases, at 30 Rs. per dozen.

The finest creaming champaigne, 1825, 1 do. at 45 Rs. per do.

Just received from Messrs. MUMM, GIESLER, AND CO. of Frankfort, and Cologne.

Bombay, 9th Nov., 183.

GUNS BY S. NOCK.

FOR Sale—A few highly finished double barreled percussion Guns, by SAMUEL NOCK, London, received direct from the maker. Apply to MESSRS. MACVICAR, BURN, AND CO.

Church Lane, 9th November, 1833.

MR. A. MCAULAY has just received a large investment of Plumber work which he begs to recommend to the Public as being articles made on the most improved principles, and which he will engage to fix on moderate Terms;—

Consisting of house and ship patent water closets, wash-hand basons, and Baths of various descriptions.

Also—Force and hand Pumps, for general use, Bilge suction and Head Pumps for ships, with a general assortment of Brass-work, and every article comprised in the trade of a Plumber.

Orders from outstations addressed to MESSRS. CURRIE AND CO., Cabinet ware room, Church Lane, with a reference for payment, will be punctually attended to.

P. S. Also on the same premises, is exposed for sale, a handsome assortment of Bengal Mahogany and other Furniture.

Good dry Godowns to let beneath the above premises.

Bombay, 9th November, 1833.

FOR SALE,

CHAMPAGNE, BROWN STOUT, &c.—On sale at the Godowns of MR. GREY, received from Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CO. of London,

Champagne (superior)....	35	Rs. per doz.
Hock (ditto),.....	25	" "
Bucellas (old and mellow),	24	" "
Pale Sherry (fine),.....	24	" "
Claret English.....	24	" "

Rampart Row, 9th Nov. 1833.

IND A D SMITH'S BEER.

A Few casks of the above, of improved and excellent quality, lately imported. Price 50 rupees per hogshead.

Also—Ripe Beer from the above house, very superior, in quantities of not less than 6 do at 5 rupees per dozen.—Apply at the downs of Mr. GREY.

Bomba

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that NUSSERWANJEE JAMSETJEE, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, has contracted with METHEE BOYE, the widow and Executrix of Dossabhoy Pestonjee Bharocha, to purchase an Oart with an upper roomed Bungalow standing thereon, situated at Girgaum, without the Town Walls of Bombay, named Kotarwaddy, of about one and a half Wheels. If any person or persons having any claims, demands, mortgage, or inheritable rights thereto, they are hereby requested to make known the same to the said purchaser, at the Office of DADABHOY PESTONJEE WADIA, within the Town, in Borah Bazar Street, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else they shall be precluded therefrom.

Bombay, 9th November, 1833.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર ફીર્યાથી આપીએયજે

પારશી નશરવાંનજી જંમશેદજી શ્રી મુ
મબજનાં રેહેવાશીએ પારશણ બાજ મી
ઠીબાજ તે મરનાર પારશી દોશાબાજ પે
શતંનજી લકૂચાની વીઢવા તથા વકીલા
દત શંગાથે તેહેની નારીઅલીનાં અહાડો
ની વાડી એક તેમો એક માલનો બંગલો
છે તે શાઠે વેચાતુ લેવાનું શાટું છે —
એ મીલકત શ્રી મુમબજનાં ફોટ બાહેર
ગીરગાંમમેાછે જેને ફોઠ રવાડી ફરીને ફે
ફેચ તે આશરે દોફોડ રેફેટનીછે — એ કુ
પર ફરેક લોક અથવા લોકોનો મારટગેજ
અથવા વારેશા કીશા અથવા માંગણાં લે
ણાં અથવા ફરેક પરકારનો દાવો હોએ
તો તે ઘણી અથવા ઘણીઓ આજથી
દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમો એ ધર ખરીદ કર
નાર પારશી નશરવાંનજી જંમશેદજીને દા
દાબાજ પેશતંનજી વાડીઆની આપીશ
શ્રી મુમબજનાં ફોટમો વોફોરા બાજરમો
અફર ફરે — એ મુદત કુપરાંત ફરેક લોક
ફરેક પરકારનો દાવો ફરશે તે રદ બાતે
ધ્યાશે — તા ૬ ઠી નવેમબર ૧૮૩૩ ❀

A BUNCH OF KEYS found on Rampart Row on Friday last, has been placed in the hands of the Printer of this paper, and will be delivered to the owner on application.

Bombay, 2d Nov. 1833.

FOR Sale—Number XX of the ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE. CONTENTS.—No. 1 The Married Hog-Hunter,—2 Reminiscences of the Fancy,—3 Song, "Fill the Goblet to the brim,"—4 The Florikan,—5 A Bison Hunt,—6 Another Wild Elephant on the Western Coast of India,—7 Captain Mundy,—8 Animals by their proper names,—9 Splendid Exploit of a Native Infantry Regiment,—10 Lines for the O. S. M.—11 Native Pharmacopeia,—12 Hunters of Yore,—13 A Song,—14 Hunting in the Southern Mahratta Country,—15 An Epistle from the Northern Concan,—16 Steeple Chases,—17 Performances of Chester,—18 The Hunting and Shooting Diversions of the Boondelas,—19 A Sagacious Horse,—20 The Union Coach,—Races to Come, and the Racing Calendar.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, rone uper

TO BE LET.—An upper roomed House, situated in Mazagon, lately vacated by Dr. Wight.

Ditto, by Dr. McLeod. For particulars apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE in the Fort.

Bombay, 8th November, 1833.

TO LET, for an office—An apartment in rear of Messrs. Beckwith aud Co's. Office, which was formerly occupied as the Civil Pay Office. For particulars apply to ABHOY PESTONJEE, in the Fort.

Bombay, 9th November, 1833.

[illegible] house with Hummum

TO BE LET,

A COMMODIOUS upper roomed House situated in Meadow Street (late the Courier Office). It has been thoroughly repaired and altered. Is now well adapted for a Merchant's Office or Dwelling House.

Also—A Commodious upper roomed House in Military Square, lately occupied by Mr. Simpson, Storekeeper of the Indian Navy.

Also—An upper roomed House in Hummum street, lately occupied by Mr. Morley as an Office and a large Godown.

Apply to DADABHOY COWASJEE'S SONS, opposite the Armenian Church.

Bombay, 8th Nov. 1833.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A few remaining copies of the BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, printed on English Royal Paper for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published.—Price 6 rupees per copy.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from

No. 7 to 19, each No.	3	0	0
Blank Powers of Attorney,	0	2	0
Do. Interest Bonds,	0	2	0
Do. Policies,	1	0	0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,	0	2	0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,	0	2	0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,	0	2	0
Plans of the Island,	1	0	0
Traveller's Itinerary,	5	0	0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,	3	0	0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship LADY RAFFLES, ROBERT POLLOCK, Commander, Burthen 650 tons. Was to leave London about the middle of July, and will be dispatched in all January. This Ship has excellent accommodations, having double stern gallaries the same as an Indiaman, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER, AND Co. at whose office plans of the cabins can be had.

Dady's Buildings, 9th November, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship SIR EDWARD PAGET, W. TUCKER, Commander, late of the Lady Raffles, Burthen 500 tons. Will be dispatched in all December, carries a Surgeon, and has superior accommodation for Passengers. Apply to Capt. TUCKER, or Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER, AND CO. at whose Office plans of the Cabins can be had.

Dady's Buildings, 9th November, 1833.

FOR FRIGHT OR PASSAGE TO THE CLYDE.

THE Fast sailing ship FRANCES, of 414 Tons, C. HEATH Commander. Has excellent accommodations for Passengers and carries a surgeon—Apply to Captain Heath on board, or at the office of ADAM, SKINNER and CO.

Fort, 7th November, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship VICTORY, of 712 tons register, C. BIDEN, H. E. I. C. S. Commander, is expected to arrive about the middle of this month, and will sail for the above port, touching at the Cape of Good Hope, about the end December next, carries a Surgeon. Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND Co., at whose office plans of the Cabins may be seen.

Bombay, 9th November, 1833.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON, TOUCHING ON THE MALABAR COAST,

THE fine Ship MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, of 500 Tons Register, JOHN LARKSON, Commander, will leave Bombay on 15th December next, has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO.

Bombay, 9th Nov., 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE teak built ship LADY NUGENT, 600 Tons Register, LUCAS PERCIVAL, H. C. S. Commander. Was to leave England in all July, and may be expected here in the end of this month, and will sail from this Port on the 12th Jan. next. This ship has splendid accommodations for Passengers and carries a surgeon.—Apply for further particulars to MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO.

Bombay, 9th Nov. 1833.

[illegible] IVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT [illegible] GOOD HOPE AND [illegible] ORE, A. I. [illegible] IND-

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE fine new Barque COMALA, Capt. MILLER, will be dispatched early in December.—Apply at the Office of ADAM, SKINNER, AND CO.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE fine British built ship PARKFIELD, R. Mc'AULAY, Commander, 500 Tons Register, on her first voyage from England.

This vessel is well armed, has excellent accommodations for passengers, and will be dispatched early in December. Plans of the Cabins may be seen at the Office of GISBORNE, MENZIES, AND CO.

FOR FREIGHT OF OPIUM TO LINTIN,

THE fast sailing Ship GOOD SUCCESS, WILLIAM DURANT, Commander, will sail for the above port on or about the 20th instant. For freight—Apply to Messrs. JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY AND CO. or MOTICHUND AMECHUND, Sett.

Bombay, 7th November, 1833.

FOR LIGHT FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA,

THE Ship "MULGRAVE", JOHN COULSON, Commander, will sail on or before the 28th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to Messrs B. and A. HORMARJEE, or to Captain COULSON, at their office.

Bombay, 9th Nov. 1833.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON, CALLING ON THE MALABAR COAST, AND CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

THE fine Ship HERO OF MALOWN, HENRY RICHMOND, R. N. Commander, burthen 500 tons, carries a Surgeon, and will sail from hence about the 1st of January; has superior accommodation for passengers; plans of which may be had, and particulars known, by applying at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and CO.

Bombay, 8th November, 1833.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,

Bombay Castle, 29th October, 1833.

No. 411—The Right Hon'ble Governor in council is pleased to abolish the appointment of barrack serjeant of the convalescent station at Mahableshwur.

Bombay Castle, 30th October, 1833.

No. 412.—Assistant surgeon A. Mackenzie Lyon, of the medical establishment, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 31st October, 1833.

No. 413—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council having recently had under consideration the amout of security required from officers in the pay and commissariat departments, and from the colthing agent, is pleased to establish the followin, revised scale:—

Paymaster at the presidency	Rs.	20,000
Divisional paymaster	"	10,000
Deputy paymaster	"	5,000
Deputy commisssary general / First assistant commissary general	"	2 ,000
Second assistant commissary general.	"	10,000
Third assistant commissary general	"	5,000
Agent for clothing the army	"	30,000

Officers officiating in any of these situations, to be bound in one half the foregoing amounts.

With reference to the general order by Government, of the 14th ultimo, all officers filling the above situations, will adopt the necessary measures for the early execution of their bonds, and their transmission to the military accountant.

No. 414.—The following appointment is made:—

17th regiment native infantry.

Lieutenant W. J. B. Knipe to be adjutant, *vice* Leaviss resigned. Date of appointment, 23rd October, 1833.

No. 415.—The following temporary appointment is confirmed:—

Ensign C. D. Mylne, of the 26th regiment native infantry, to act as quarter master and interpreter to that regiment, during the absence of ensign Holmes, on sick certificate.

No. 416.—The following temporary appointment is made:—

Assistant gurgeon J. Don, M. D. to act as deputy medical storekeeper, and staff surgeon at Poona, during the absence of surgeon Carstairs, on leave to the Cape of Good Hope.

Bombay Castle, 1st November, 1833.

No. 417—The appointment of lieutenant S. Powell, of His Majesty's 40th regiment, to serve in Persia, announced in general orders of the 7th of September last, is cancelled, in pursuance of instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in council, founded on the opinion of His Lordship in Council, that it is objectionable to appoint an officer of his Majesty's service to such a situation.

Ensign H. C. Rawlinson, of the 1st grenadier regiment native infantry, is placed under the orders of colonel Pasmore, for employment in Persia.

Bombay Castle, 2nd November, 1833.

No. 418 Lieutenant J. Davies, of the 11th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 419—The following temporary appointments are confirmed:—

Lieutenant W. Purvis, of the 9th regiment native infantry to act as adjutant to that regimet, during the absence of lieutenant Skinner, on sick certificate.

Lieutenant J. Burrowes, of the 14th regiment native infantry, to act as interpreter to His Majesty's 20th regiment, during the absence of lieutenant Hennessey.

No. 420—Lieutenant W. R. Annesley, of the 15th regiment native infantry, is allowed leave of absence for six months, from the 10th November [illegible] 0th May 1834, to proceed to Madras, [illegible] rate affairs.

[illegible] ajor W. Wilkins, of the 1st regiment [illegible] is permitted to retire from the Ho- [illegible] y's service, on the pay of his rank, [illegible] nt.

[illegible] llowing appointments are made:—

7th regiment native infantry.

Lieutenant M. Stockley, to be interpreter in the Mahratta languge.—Date of appointment, 18th October, 1833.

25th regiment native infantry.

Lieutenant A. Woodburn, to be adjutant to that regiment, in succession to Setphenson promoted.—6th October, 1833.

No. 423.—The following appointment is made to have effect from the 1st instant:—

Ensign F. Janverin, His Majesty's 20th regiment, to be Persian interpreter to his excellency the commander in Chief, *vice* Williams resigned, pending a reference to the commander in chief in India.

No. 424—The following temporary appointment is confirmed:—

Assistant surgeon Taylor, of the 3rd regiment native infantry, to afford medical aid to the staff and details, and to officiate as deputy medical storekeeper at Belgaum, during the absence of surgeon Kennedy, on leave.

Bombay Castle, 4th November, 1833.

No. 425—The following temporary appointment is confirmed:—

Ensign P. C. Amiel, of the 1st or grenadier regiment native infantry, to act as adjutant, during the absence of lieutenant Baker, on sick certificate.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 2nd November, 1833.

Mr H. E. Goldsmid, assistant to the collector of Tannah, is allowed leave to proceed to Khandala, on sick certificate, under the provisions of section XIV of the absentee regulation.

Mr. W. W. Harrison, assistant to the principal collector of Dharwar, is allowed leave for one month to proceed to Rutnageeree, for the recovery of his health.

The leave granted to Mr. R. K. Pringle, subcollector of Sholapoor, to proceed to the presidency, preparatory to his departure for Europe, is to be considered as having been granted under the provisions of section XIV of the absentee regulation.

Bombay Castle, 4th November, 1833.

Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, Bt, sub-collector of Bagulcottah, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 15th instant, under section XIV of the absentee regulation.

Mr. E. H. Townsend, acting sub-collector of Sholapoor has, with the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor in council, proceeded into the districts, on deputation.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID. *Sec. to Govt.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th October, 1833.

The Right Honorable the Governor in council has been pleased to grant Mr. Wedderburn, the accountant general, one month's leave of absence to proceed to the Nielgherry Hills, under the XIV section of the absentee regulation, from the 1st of November.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th November, 1833.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant captain A. Mackintosh, commanding the Ahmednuggur police corps, an extension of leave of absence to the 30th instant,

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th November, 1833

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit lieutenant Clenden of the Indian navy, to perform the duties of assistant to the superintendent of the Indian navy, until lieutenant Whitelock is able to attend office.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council,
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt.*

DURPUN.

The Steamer *Hugh Lindsay* has been ordered to Bankoote, to convey the Right Hon'ble the Governor to the Presidency, where he is expected, we understand, to arrive on the 10th or 11th instant.

During the last week or ten days, the prices of Grain, Ghee, Oil, &ca. have been considerably raised by the dealers in the market, to the surprize of most, and regret of all classes. The rise, we understand, is owing to the small importations of those articles this year, from the places whence a large portion of the consumption of this island has been usually supplied; and the receipt of unfavorable reports from Guzerat, which state that, in most parts of that province, the grain fields have yielded no crop. The hopes that were so confidently entertained, founded on the change which took place in the monsoon towards its close, have been destroyed by a hot and parching wind, which continued to blow for more than a fortnight, and dried up the fields before they had begun to put forth ears of corn. In some places a scanty crop has been obtained, but in general every species of cultivation, except that raised by means of artificial irrigation, and Cotton, has, more or less, failed. This sudden reverse has again plunged the country into distress, which, it is apprehended, will be in no small degree aggravated by the excesses of the coolies, and other lawless tribes, who are too apt to give loose to their predatory habits during periods of scarcity and want. Applications, we understand, have been made by the local authorities to Government for authority to strengthen the police force, for the preservation of tranquillity, and the protection of the peaceable portion of the community; which we doubt not will be complied with. To mitigate the evils with which the country is threatened, Government have benevolently authorized the expenditure of thirty or forty thousand Rupees, in employing the inhabitants to sink wells; a mode of relief which will be doubly beneficial by procuring supplies of water, at the same time that it provides the people with the means of purchasing the food for which they were dependent on the fields.

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MILITARY FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—It is much to be wished that no person should write upon a subject with which he is entirely unacquainted.

"But fools rush in where wise men fear to tread."

Never was this remark more applicable than to the letters respecting the Military Fund which have recently appeared in the Newspapers. But of all the nonsense on this point that I have met with the lucubrations of ARISTIDES contained in the last Courier, are certainly the *ne plus ultra*. As, however, he concludes his letter in this self-complacent manner—"should it be well received I may be induced to address you again"—it may be worth while to enter into an examination of the different topics to which he wishes to draw attention.

The purposes for which the Military Fund was established have never been lost sight of or entirely frustrated, and the assertion, therefore, to the contrary of ARISTIDES is totally unfounded. But after ten years experience the directors became sensible that the expenditure had been *originally* calculated on a scale to meet which the receipts were altogether inadequate. The original miscalculation, however, was unavoidable, for no computation is off more difficulty than the forming a correct estimate of prospective life-annuities, and there were at the same time no sufficient *data* on which so nice and intricate a calculation could have been accurately made. Time alone could shew whether the benefits derivable from the Fund on its first institution were proportionate to the receipts or not, and it never could have been supposed that, if they were not, the same benefits would continue to be derivable from the Fund. As soon, therefore, as the Directors became aware that the disbursements, if continued on the scale originally fixed, would infallibly lead to the ruin of the Fund, they transmitted to an Actuary in London all the information which they possessed with respect to the actual state and future prospects of the Fund. From the Actuary a most clear and able report was received, and it was in consequence of his advice that the reduction in the amount of annuities and other expences took place. For it was fully demonstrated that to ensure its stability either the subscriptions must be encreased by one half, or the expenditure one half reduced.

The adopting, however, the latter alternative was no breach of faith either virtual or express, because the reduction was in conformity to the 3d clause of the 5th section of the Regulations of the Fund, which authorizes the directors to reduce the expenditure whenever the receipts are inadequate for meeting the demands that may be made upon it. But ARISTIDES may perhaps be acquainted with some secret by which ten rupees can be paid with five, and a communication of it to the Directors would be of the utmost advantage to the subscribers. If not, the reduction being the result of original miscalculation was unavoidable, and it will without a doubt, if the advice of the Actuary is duly attended to, ensure for the Fund both solvency and stability.

With respect, also, to the recent proposal for encreasing the *minimum*, it can easily be shewn that even the rates now proposed are still disproportion- to the degree of benefit which the annuitants [illegible] omitting children in order to simplify [illegible] to leave a widow [illegible] years, she immediately becomes entitled to an annuity of £81-15—the value of which, that is the sum requisite to produce such an annual amount at five per cent, is £1290-11—But all that the Ensign would be required to pay by the Fund according to the last Circular would be, at two shillings the rupee, £110.

The annuity of a Lieutenant's widow is (omitting fractions) £102—and its value, supposing the widow to be 24 years of age when her husband died, is £1620—, for which the Lieutenant would only be required to pay £126.

The annuity of a Captain's widow is £104—, and its value, supposing the widow's age to be 30, is £1931—, for which the Captain would only pay £240—

The annuity of a Maior's widow is £131—, and its value, supposing the widow's age to be 34, is £1,867—for which the Major would pay £390—

The annuity of a Lieutenant Colonel's widow's is £158—and its value, supposing the widow's age to be 36, £2,205—for which the Lieutenant-Colonel would pay £450.

The annuity of a Colonel's widow is £186—, and its value, supposing the widow's age to be 40, is £2,473—for which the Colonel would pay £1000.

It must be hence obvious that the *minimum* would be fixed at such low rates that, in case of the husband dying before he had paid it, the widow notwithstanding the deduction from her annuity on that account, would derive ample benefit from the Fund and much more than equivalent to the amount of Subscriptions and *minimum* paid. But as officers have been long obliged to subscribe to the Fund from their arrival in this country few cases are likely to occur of the husband dying without having paid to the Fund more than the minimum required. As to how the assistance afforded to sick officers is almost withheld by the proposed encrease of *minimum* I must leave ARISTIDES to explain, for the assertion is totally beyond my comprehension.

But the most unintelligable part of his letter, as I am not inclined to ascribe his misstatements to intentional deception, is that which relates to the children of Subscribers. "If says ARISTIDES, any branch of the military fund has been found more productive to its resources than another, it is that of the children; from the large contributions on their account, &c." For, on referring to the Regulations, I cannot discover that a single rupee has ever been required to be paid on account of children, except in one particular case in which the payment is left to the option of the married subscribers. When however, a person chooses to publish his crude thoughts, he ought at least to take care that he does not publish falsehood instead of truth; and ARISTIDES is therefore inexcusable in having made such an assertion as this "and if the child has the misfortune to inherit £90—per annum, it loses all claims upon a Fund, to which the Father had subscribed thousands of Rupees"—Because it is totally unfounded, the rule relating to children being as follows "The annuities to children shall cease on the completion of their eighteenth year, at which time the guardians of each of them shall receive from the fund the sum of £225. to assist in his or her establishment in life."

From what sources, also, ARISTIDES has learned that one half of the present Annuitants possess property, I must leave him to explain. But on looking over their names I think it very unlikely that the amount of any property which they may possess would entirely exclude them from the benefits of the Fund, as according to the original rule on this point, such exclusion could only take place when the annuitant enjoyed an income equal in amount to one pension and a half. The deduction, however, of half the pension when an annuitant had other income equal to it might have in some degree benefited the Fund, but the insurmountable difficulty of ascertaining a circumstance of so delicate a nature rendered that part of the rule, while it was in force, almost entirely inefficient. But the plan of obviating this difficulty proposed by ARISTIDES is most certainly one which no institution composed of officers and gentlemen would ever think of adopting, or of allowing their widows to be subjected to such a degrading and inquisitorial scrutiny. There is something at the same time, strangely at variance with the charitable and generous sentiments which ARISTIDES pretends to profess, in his first assuming, without possessing, I am certain, any knowledge on the subject, that half of the present annuitants are rich, and then recommending that on this bare assumption that they should be deprived of their annuities; although it must be obvious, that until such riches are proved, those annuitants are as justly entitled to the benefits of the fund as the others.

Had, however, ARISTIDES taken the trouble of examining the last cash account of the Fund he would have seen that this mode of enriching it at the expense of justice and breach of faith was altogether uncalled for. He might, also have been spared the disgrace of having written and published such a sentence as this, which is equally remarkable for truth as for generosity. "Nor could the parties thus excluded complain with justice of this measure; *as they are at present pensioned contrary to the original intention and proper rules of the society;* whose legitimate object is, not the affluence of the few, but the comfort of the many. *I am perfectly convinced*, that if this course is not immediately adopted, it will and must eventually be so when too late." To rob the few for the benefit of the many is most certainly a very radical kind of proposition, but it is one which must meet with the utter detestation of every officer in the army. Yet such is the knowledge of the subject displayed, and such are the propositions gravely brought forward by one who thinks himself better capable of pointing out the means of ensuring stability to the Fund than an experienced Actuary in London. Such presumption, however, will no doubt receive the usual punishment of merited contempt, but it is to be hoped that persons equally ignorant of the subject as ARISTIDES will refrain from publishing crude and ill-digested thoughts on a point of so much vital importance as the prospects and prosperity of the Military Fund; for, however absurd their lucubrations may be, they may do harm but they cannot possibly be productive of any good.

I remain, &c.
A DIRECTOR.

7th November, 1833.

THE NERBUDDAH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—Quæstor's kind attention to my request, in his letter to you, dated 25th September, and published in the Courier of the 8th October, I beg him to accept my best thanks for.

The coal alluded to in Q's P. S. is found within 20 miles of the Nerbudda—south—in our territory in great abundance, but of various kinds. When the result of the present inquiry and examination of the deposits is known, I will not fail to furnish Quæstor, the information he requires.

I am, &c.
ONE OF YOUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Midland-India, 20*th October*, 1833.

PROSPECTS OF THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,—We hear now no more of a retiring fund. All parties agree that such a thing is desirable, but it seems impossible to propose any scheme for a general retiring fund that will be satisfactory to all parties. Those Regiments which have had slow promotion would like a scheme giving benefits to length of service. Those whose promotion has been rapid would like a scheme giving benefits to rank. Both parties have a good deal to say for themselves. As the object of a retiring fund is to increase the rate of promotion, and as the value of a step to the Army at large, depends on the number of inferiors who would be benefited by it, it is obvious, that taking the army as a whole, the scheme by Rank will give the greatest number of promotions: and accordingly that scheme is by far the most popular. On the other hand those whose promotion has been slow, and who have already been supercede l by others, would not for several years derive any benefit from such a scheme, as their seniors in rank though juniors in the service, would first be entitled to take advantage of it and thus their contributions would, instead of benefiting themselves, tend, at least for several years, to insure still further their own supercession. It seems therefore impossible to gain the consent of those whose promotion has been slow to such a scheme; and equally impossible does it seem to gain the consent of those whose promotion has been quick to any other; as otherwise they would be paying to nullify the advantages which they have already attained, by bringing those whom they have superceded up to the level of themselves. Under these circumstances every plan for a general retiring fund has died a natural death; the fund has become an abortion. Among all the schemes proposed and discussions carried on, I do not recollect having seen a distinct view of the prospects which, in the present state of things, each grade and each officer has of getting promotion. On this subject it is vain to hope for rigid correctness. The splitting of the Regtiments in 1824, the augmentation in 1826, the subsequent promotiou in the higher grades, and the reduction in the lower grades, have affected the rate of promotion in a very sensible manner, and these changes have not yet produced their full effects. Nevertheless as the augmentations very greatly accelerated promotion, particularly in the lower grades, the late reductions have very greatly retarded it: so that on the whole, probably the mean of the last nine years may be not far from the truth: at any rate we have no means to proximate to the truth more closely than by taking the average of the last nine years.

From an examination of a (somewhat imperfect) series of Army Lists since September 1824, I find that in the 28 Infantry Regiments 186 Ensigns have been promoted to Lieuts.; 120 Lieuts. promoted to Capts. 65 Capts. have become Majors; and 44 Majors have become L[illegible]. These numbers being divided by 9 [illegible] of promotions in a year, 7 Captains, and 5 Maj[illegible] annually. I have taken numbers as it does not would be gained by these numbers are not strickly correct as representing the annual promotion of the service, but as we have means of correcting them we may for the present assume them to be correct.

The difference between the number of Ensigns and the number of Lieuts. promoted, will give the number of steps by death or resignation among the Lieuts.; the difference between the numbers of Lieuts. and Capts. will give the number of steps among the Capts. and so of other grades. Hence it appears that amoug the Lieuts. there are annually 8 steps, among the Captains 6, among the Majors 2, and probably among the Lieut. Cols. about 3 or between 2 and 3, and the remainder among the Cols.

As among 28 Regts. 21 Ensigns are promoted annually, the number 28 divided by 21 $\frac{28}{21}=1\frac{1}{3}$ gives the number of years which a senior Ensign may reasonably expect to wait for his promotion: in like manner $\frac{28}{7}=2\frac{1}{5}$ the number of years in which a senior Lieut. may expect his company. $\frac{28}{7}=4$ the number of years in which a Senior Captain may except his Majority, and $\frac{28}{5}=5\frac{3}{5}$ the number of years in which a Major may expect to become a Lieutenant Colonel, or what is the same thing, the number of years in which the line step may be expected to come round: and probably a Lieut. Col. may expect to get his Regt. in about double that time. The number of years expectation for field Officers are probably the least certain on account of the small numbers from which they have been deduced; but a reference to the list for line promotion will shew that the numbers above found are not far from representing the actual state of matters. The senior eight Lieut. Cols. on the list are of 1824, so that some of them are likely to wait two or three years longer before they be promoted. It may be said that the greater part of the Lt. Cols. of 1824 are already promoted, and that some account ought to be taken of their speedy promotion. Without particularly discussing this point, it may be sufficient to recollect that their quick promotion was occasioned by a special augmentation not again to be looked for. The Senior Major is of 5 years standing, which agrees well enough with the number above found. During the past year as well as during that preceding, 5 Captains were promoted, which is just the same as found by taking the average of 9 years past. On the whole therefore I conceive that the numbers above found represent tolerably exactly the number of years in which the senior of each rank may expect promotion. It is desirable to ascertain also if possible the number of years in which the different officers of each grade may expect a step. It is obvious that an officer near the bottom of the list has more chance of a step than an officer near the top, and therefore that the number of years which each officer must wait for a step will be somehow or other inversly as his distance from the top. If we can find a rule which will apply to the seniors of each grade there can be little hesitation in applying it to those who are intermediately situated. Now if we take the distance from the top of the seniors of each grade, we shall find that the years expectation of a step is not inversely as the distance simply, nor as the square of the distance, nor as the square root of the distance, but as the cube root of the square of the distance, at least very nearly. I find that if it represent the distance of an officer from the top of the list, and y the years expectation of a step, then will $y=\frac{8}{d}\frac{1}{3}$ or the same may be expressed in words thus:—If the number 8.4 be divided by the cube root of the square of the distance from the top, it will give the number of years expectation of a step at the distance from the top. According to this rule I have made out the following Table in which the first column shews the distance of each officer from the top.—Column 2 contains the officers of each rank in a Regt.—Col. 3 shows in how many years each may expect a step.—Col. 4 shews in how many years each Capt. and Sub may expect to be a Major.—Col. 5 shews how soon each sub may expect to be a Capt. and Col. 6 shews when an Ensign may expect his Lieutenancy.—I have carried the numbers down so as to include the supernumeraries with which the Army is at present so plentifully supplied.

TABLE OF YEARS EXPECTATION OF STEPS.

1...	Lt.Col.	8.40			
2...	Major.	5.30			
3...1	Capt.	4.04	4.04		
4...2	Capt.	3.35	7.39		
5...3	Capt.	2,88	10.27		
6 4	Capt.	2.55	12.82		
7...5	Capt.	2.30	15.12		
8...1	Lieut.	2.10	17.22	2.10	
9...2	Lieut.,	1.94	19.16	4.04	
10...3	Lieut.	1.81	20.97	5.85	
11...4	Lieut.	1.70	22.67	7.55	
12...5	Lieut.	1.61	24.28	9.16	
13...6	Lieut.	1.52	25.80	10.68	
14...7	Lieut.	1.45	27.25	12.13	
15...8	Lieut.	1.89	28.64	13.52	
16...1	Ens.	1.33	29.97	14.85	1.33
17...2	Ens.	1.27	31.24	16.12	2.60
18...3	Ens.	1.22	32.46	17.34	3.82
19...4	Ens.	1.18	33.64	19.52	5.00
20...5	Ens.	1.14	34.78	20.66	6.14
21...6	Ens.	1.10	35.88	21.76	7.24
22...7	Ens.	1.07	36.95	22.83	8.31
23...8	Ens.	1.04	37.99	23.87	9.35
24...9	Ens.	1.01	39.00	24.88	10.36

I do not believe that there is any great exaggeration in the above table. As far as I can judge it exhibits pretty fairly the prospect, which reasonably may be expected to be realised. In some Regts. promotion has been much more rapid than is exhibited above, in others again, promotion has been much slower. I would put it to the commen sense of any intelligent officer to say whether a 4th. Capt. has reason to expect a step in less than 2½ years? or whether a 6th Lieut. can expect a step in less than a year and a half? or whether a Cadet can expect a step in less than a year? If any one shall object to these or to any of the numbers assigned to each officer, all I desire is that he will prove his point by reference to the rate of promotion as shewn by the Army Lists. I have no particular object to serve by this letter, but merely to shew what appears to be the state of things. If any one can rectify me where I am wrong I shall feel obliged: I shall not very zealously maintain that there is not error in the above, but merely that I have endeavoured as far as in my power to avoid error

Your's most obediently,

5th Nov[illegible]

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessel's names.	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Boyne	24th Nov.	London	Cape.
Euphrates & Amherst	Uncertain	Persian Gulf.	
Earl of Eldon	5th Nov.	Calcutta.	
Royal George	15th Dec.	Liverpool	Direct.
Grace	15th Nov.	London	Ditto.
William	Uncertain	Mauritius	
Gilmore	20th Instant.	Liverpool.	Cape & St. Helena.
Parkfield	Early in Dec.	Ditto	Uncertain.
Sir Edward Paget	In all Decr.	Ditto	No where.
Frances	Is now ready to	Clyde	
Comala	Ditto	Liverpool.	

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL
Six per cent. Remittable Loan	112	
First five per cent. Loan.		
No. 1 *a* 320, 1st class,	110	
321 *a* 1040, 2nd class,	109	
1041 *a* 1440, 3rd class,	108	
Second five per cent. Loan	108	112
Third five per cent. Loan	111	112
Bills on Calcutta 30 days sight	105	
Bills on Madras 30 days sight	101	
Bills on London 6 months sight	1 | 9	
Spanish Dollars per 100	222	1
Sovereigns each	11	12

HIGH WATER TABLE,—9th NOVEMBER, 1833.

	MORN.	AFT.
Saturday	9 08	9 29
Sunday	9 56	10 17
Monday	10 44	11 05
Tuesday	11 32	11 53
Wednesday	0 20	0 44
Thursday	1 08	1 32
Friday	1 56	2 20

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Colonel Sullivan, Staff, from Poona.
Lieut. Bishop, Engineers, from the Deccan.
Ensign T. Postans, 1st Gr. Regt. from Poona.
Asst. Surgeon Edwards, 6th Regt. N I from Bhewndy.
Lieut. F. Durack, Staff, from Baroda.
Major W. K. Lester, Artillery, from Ahmednugger.
Lieut. Fraser. H. M's. 20th Regt, from Belgaum.
Lieut. and Adjt. H. N. Ramsay, 24th N. I. from Poona.
Surgeon Wilkins, H. M's. Queen's Royals, from Poona.
Lieut. Smith, 9th Regt. from Poona.

DEPARTURES.

Ensign R. Rudd, 23d Regt. N. I. to Sattarah.
Ensign E. Warburton, do. to do.
Asst. Surgeon Henry Felix, Medical Establishment, to Surat.
Ensign H. Cracroft, 2d Gr. Regt. to Sholapoor.
Lieut. W. R. Annesley, 25th Regt. N. I. to Madras.
Captain Osborne, B. E. Regt. to Belgaum.
Lieut. Carstairs, 6th Regt. N. I. to Bhewndy.
Lieut. D. C. F. Scott, 3d Cavalry, to Hursole.
Major W. Wilkins, to Europe.
Captain W. Burnett, B. E. Regt. to Malwan.
Asst Surgeon W. Leggett, Medical Establishment, to Ahmedabad.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATHS.

At Mazagon, on the 6th inst. of the Measles, William Montgomery, [illegible] of Dr. Kays, aged 2 years, 2 months, and 8 days.

At Sattara, on the 1st inst. Lewis Richard, youngest son of Major G. J. Wilson, 23d Regt. N. I.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 6th.—Ship Asia, Daniel Tonge, Master, from Liverpool, 26th June.

--- 6th.---Barque Discovery, George James Simmons, Master, from Persian Gulph. Left Bushire 10th. and Muscat 24th October.

Passengers.---Mr. T. French, Rev. Thomas Kawork, and fifty nine Natives.

--- 7th ---Ship Kusrovie, Henry Potter, Master, from Persian Gulph. Left Bussorah 2d September, Bushire 11th. and Muscat 25th October.

Passengers. --56 Natives.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 6th.---The Hon'ble Company's Brig of War Nautilus, W. Lowe, Esq. Commander, to the Red Sea.

Passengers---William Bourchier, Esq., John Mill, Esq. Lieut. Smith, H. M's. 40th Regt., and Lieut. Lynch, I. N.

--- 6th. Barque Flora, John King, Master. to Glasgow.

Passengers.---Mrs. Carstairs, Mrs. Atherton, Doctor Carstairs, Capt. Atherton, H. M's. 6th Regt. M. Lyon, Esq Asst. Surgeon William Hepburn, Neil McEachuen

--- 7th. Ship Bounty Hall, J. H. Harding, Master, to Liverpool.

--- Ship Cavendish Bentinck, R. A. J. Roe, Master to Suez.

Passengers.---Major Wilkins, Captain Houston, Lieut, Warry, I. N. 3 Armenians, and 1 Servant.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SLOOP OF WAR.---Ahmerst.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER—Hugh Lindsay.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRIG.—Euphrates.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER---Shannon.
FREE TRADERS.—Boyne, London, Gilmore, Sir Edward Paget, Earl of Eldon, Frances, Grace, Comala, Clairmont, William, Royal George, Eliza, Parkfield, Asia, and Mulgrave.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Maria, Cyrene, Good Success, Discovery, Kusrovie, and Ann.
PORTUGUESE.—Consoliel, and Amelia.
AMERICAN.—Henry Clay.
SWEDISH.—Ceres

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received "Old Dido's" second letter; but unless he will come forward in the way we suggested we can have nothing to do with him.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 9 NOVEMBER, 1833.

Letters have been received here within the last few days from Cutch, announcing the death of the principal Ameer of Sinde. What effects this event is likely to have upon the Government of that country is not stated. The celebrated Jeswunt Rao Holkar, it appears too, by the last accounts from Indore, died in that capital about the 20th. ultimo.

An important discussion, we understand, has lately arisen between the magistracy of Bombay and the Supreme Court, involving, in some measure, the powers of both parties. It appears that the funds collected by the assessment of houses, are placed by Act of parliament at the disposal of the Justices of the Peace, and are specially appropriated to the purposes of "watching" "repairing" and "cleansing," the highways. That body, however, in the exercise of their powers, have proceeded more according to the spirit than the letter of the Act, and conceiv[illegible] the improvement of the roads generally t[illegible]

a considerable surplus at their disposal, the magistrates determined to proceed one step further on the principle they had adopted, and to light, as well as water, [illegible] main thoroughfares in the island. But against this determination the Judges of the Supreme Court have, rather extra-judicially, as is supposed, set their faces; for the matter has never yet been brought publicly before them, and they can therefore only as private individuals have become acquainted with it. But be this as it may, no efforts have been spared on their part to check the magistrates, and establish the control of the Supreme Court over their proceedings.

We shall not now enter into a detail of the measures that have been taken for this purpose, ss the last one—a peremptory demand on the part of the Judges to be furnished with a statement of the receipts and disbursements on account of the assessment—alone appears materially to interfere with the magisterial power, and therefore to require particular attention.

It may perhaps be inquired by what authority this unprecedented demand has been made?—This, however, is a point we have been unable hitherto to discover.—It may also, on the other hand, be urged that the members of the Court are the best judges of their own powers; and that, had no authority existed for the demand in question, they would not have resorted to it. But this argument might have been used with reference to the celebrated writs of Habeas Corpus, which have given the Court at this presidency so much notoriety, or any other act of Judicial usurpation, as well as upon the present occasion. Besides, where their own powers are concerned, the Judges may reasonably be supposed subject to the same infirmities as other individuals under similar circumstances; and the only very available means which exist for preventing them from carrying these powers beyond the proper bounds, is to ascertain and define their exact limits. This, we think, may easily be accomplished, as far as regards the point in question, by an examination how far the act of directing the expenditure of public money is consistent with the exercise of judicial authority. And here the first thing which must strike any one who gives the subject a moment's consideration, is the unfitness of an individual who, in one capacity sanctions a measure, to decide impartially on its merits when brought before him in another capacity;—yet the demand of the Judges, were it to be complied with, would at once invest them with these anomalous powers, so contrary to the spirit of English Law. It would also throw the whole independent authority of the magistrates into their hands. No expenditure however small; no improvement however trifling; not even the appointment of officers and servants could take place without being submitted to the Supreme Court for its approval. This surely never could have been contemplated by the legislature in framing the Act under which the assessment is collected; for the powers of the magistrates might as well at once have been invested in the Judges, and the latter made executive as well as judicial officers. They might at the same time, with full as much propriety, have received the power of inquiring into the expenditure of Government, and checking the disbursements for the public service, generally, as to be allowed to check them in any one respect. In short, there is no description of power with which they might not as consistently have been invested as with that they are attempting to secure.—What the result of the proceedings between them and the magistrates will be time alone of course can tell. But we may observe, in the meanwhile, that the measures taken for lighting the streets are still persevered in; and that it is rumoured no answer will be given to the requisition of the Court. If so, the whole affair will assume a rather ludicrous appearance, and we should not be every much surprised were it to be heard of no more.

We publish the following misstatement of facts to show the means resorted to in Calcutta, for the purpose of blinding the public on the subject of steam communication.—A cause which requires to be thus supported must be weak indeed!.

"We learn from a circular of the Secretary to the steam fund that "the Madras Committee have concurred generally in the views of the Calcutta Committee inviting the disposal of the subscriptions—and are devoting their attention to the ulterior and permanent measure contemplating a steamer proceeding from (—*) on the arrival of the Red Sea vessel with the packet, and from Galle Madras and Calcutta. They are specially looking to open a way through the gulph of Manar."

Passing over the beauties of this composition, we shall only observe that the letter here referred to has already been published in this paper; and so far from showing the Madras committee to "concur generally," in the Calcutta proposition for the disposal of the steam subscriptions, contains the following passage implying the very reverse:—

"Your committee are no doubt aware that the Hugh Lindsay is perhaps the worst adapted boat that swims, for the objects in view. This is a consideration which not only affects the expenditure, so much increased, and the profits from passenger's freight, so comparatively reduced, but it may operate greatly to the disadvantage of the project as an *experiment*, which we imagine ought to be made on the most advantageous and exact data. We offer it therefore to the consideration of your committee and that of Bombay, whether a boat should not at once be procured, *the best and possible* for the service; at whatever in-[illegible]

possible to imagine, unless for the purpose of concealing from the subscribers to the Steam Fund the real and very correct views of the Madras committee regarding the Calcutta plan. Had this letter appeared in Calcutta just on the eve of the great meeting, the committee there, it may be presumed, foresaw the effect it would produce; and so, very prudently, directed their secretary to give the above account of its contents.

MADRAS.

We understand an investigation is in progress at a place, not quite a months journey from Madras, under the orders of Government, of a rather serious nature as respects the individual concerned. We hope, however, for his sake, as well as the sake of others, that the investigation will terminate favourably to the individual; should it be otherwise, the ways and means by which the large and expensive establishments of some men are maintained and the pomp and glitter of state supported, need no longer be matter of surprize and enquiry.—We have heard it often remarked that

Men come to India to get money,—
To get it honestly if they can,—
But by any means to get money,—

and such would seem to be the temper and spirit of the times,—the ruling principle of some men's lives; if the discoveries which are now almost daily being made and the characters involved therein may be adduced in support of the supposition.—*Madras Courier, October* 25.

CALCUTTA.

It is rumoured, that instructions had been sent down to Major Caldwell to disembark the Governor General's horses at Madras, and forward them on to Mysore, so that it is inferred that his Lordship will still proceed thither.—*Bengal Hurkaru, October* 21.

Some further particulars have transpired relative to the constitution of the local Government under the new Bill. Sir Charles Metcalfe is to be Governor of Bengal. Agra is to be the headquarters of the new Presidency. All the subordinate Presidencies will have merely a Governor or Lieutenant Governor without a Council. The Supreme Government will be composed of the Governor General with an executive Council, composed of the Governor General and a member from each Presidency. The legislative Council will consist of the same body, with the addition of four members *not* of the Company's service. We do not vouch for the strict accuracy of these statements; in fact the details of the arrangement were not finally decided on, when the last advices left England, but this is what it is generally understood will be proposed.

The Court of Directors, it appears, are dissatisfied with the propositions for altering the internal administration of the country, and seem to think, that every matter of detail should have been submitted to them and the Proprietors!—*Ibd.*

There is no flagging yet in the Subscriptions to the Steam Fund. The present total is Rupees 1,43,920 13 1½, including Mr. Willis's third donation of 1000 Rupees, which has been punctually paid according to his offer to complete the first Lakh, the total amount realized being now Rupees 1,00,590 7 9. Among the Subscribers whose names appear in our weekly list of to-day, are his Highness the Rajah of Tehra and Oorcha for 5000 Rs. and several Princes of Rajpootana, for sums varying from 200 to 2000 Rupees.

Although the subject of Steam is worn almost thread-bare, there is always so much spirit and genuine ardor for the cause in Mr. Greenlaw's way of treating it, that it has a charm and even an air of novelty under his pen everytime he takes it in hand. Believing that our readers will be of the same opinion, we have republished a long letter addressed by that gentleman to the Editor of the *India Gazette*, upon which it is unnecessary for us to offer any comment.—*Calcutta Courier, October* 21.

We published yesterday a Notification of the Governor of Ceylon, declaring certain officers to be ex-officio Members of the two Councils, Legislative and Executive, which are now substituted for the former Council of Government in that Island. The Legislative Council, we observe, has nine, the Executive five Members, all ex-officio, the Governor not being one of them. As the members are so considerable, with reference to the limited population and territory, we imagine it is not intended to nominate any other person in addition to the official Members. To-day we insert a long list of Civil Appointments, arising out of the promulgation of the new Charter in Ceylon.

A paragraph copied from the *Hurkaru* of yesterday morning, professes to communicate further particulars of the intentions of his Majesty's Ministers, relative to the future Government of India. We know not the authority upon which it rests; but, if well-founded, it gives abundant food for speculation. We are told, that Bengal is to be made a subordinate Government, on the same footing as Madras, Bombay, and the fourth presidency that is to be—that all four are to be reduced to mere satrapies, the whole of whose operations are to be directed by a Supreme Governor, assisted by a Council of four [illegible] the subordinate Go- [illegible] with the [illegible]

ed?—if itinerant, how to be attended or provided?

The location of the Supreme Executive at either of the seats of subordinate administration will necessarily reduce the subordinate to a mere cypher. Its location at any dependency of the subordinate authority will lower it beyond measure in the eyes of the governed, and place it in a condition of dependence in matters of detail upon its own inferior. So sensible were the framers of the American scheme of union, of the anomaly that would thus arise, that they erected the purlieus of their seat of central union into a separate state: and this example, we presume, must be followed here, if the Supreme authority is to be stationary. Yet what would that imply, but the establishment of a fifth presidency, less extensive and important than either of the four, as a sort of peculiar of the Supreme Government, wherein it might practice *in petto* the duties of official detail by way of relaxation from weightier matters? Again, the choice of the favored site, whence power and patronage are to emanate, will be a point of no little embarrassment. If placed at a central spot of the British dominions, it must be further removed from communication with Europe than three at least of the subaltern administrations: moreover, it would be in immediate contact with some of the non-descript native states. If placed on a point of the land-ward frontier, it will necessarily be exposed to external attack, and removed to a most inconvenient distance from two at least of its dependent governments: while the sea-ward frontier offers no eligible site, that is not already occupied by one or other of the subordinates. We have heard, indeed, of some, who, in their airy flights of fancy, would perch the seat of British Eastern rule on the crest of the Himalaya, whence it might look down in solitary pride upon the prostrate realms of Hindustan, and pour down from its inaccessible abode that rain of it's smiles or the sleet of its displeasure, upon the grovelling officials of the lower region. To us we confess that such isolated dignity presents no allurements. It reminds us of Imperial Rome with its Cæsar perched upon the rocks of Capreæ, whence issued at distant intervals those flashes of power, those portentous epistles, whose burthen, like that of the mandates of the imperial Mantchoo, was,—learn and tremble!! *Verbosa et grandis epistola venit*, and all Rome was in commotion! resistance was vain;—and the local satrap had no choice but to adore and obey. We love not these shadowy forms of power, whose residence and whose reason is ever in the clouds, alike beyond the reach of remonstrance and of experience. The best that can come of them is, that they should degenerate into mere costly puppets, like the Great Mogul or the Grand Lama of Thibet, leaving all substantial power to be wielded by those whom practice and long training [illegible] fitted for the work,

Whatever should be the [illegible] station of this newly erected authority, whether at the centre [illegible] the extremities, on the mountain or on the plain, this much is certain, that a new seat of Empire must be erected, or an old one restored; that, out of a revenue, pronounced by the projectors themselves unequal to existing burthens, and saddled by their own act with the addition of an onerous annuity to the proprietary drones in England. We say nothing of the injury to existing property, consequent upon such a transfer of the seat of Government; for that is a consideration that might be supposed to arise from the narrow views of local interest: yet it is a matter of no small moment to such as have embarked their all on the assurance, which time as well as policy appeared to confirm, that the spot, whence British power took its first grand spring towards supremacy, should continue to be the seat of empire.

But take the other alternative—say that the supreme authority is to have more than a name, but less than a local habitation—that it is to hang in air amongst its satellites—uncertain towards which it shall incline its motion. The ruler of British India would not traverse his dominions like the President of a Republic, a passenger in a public steam boat. He would move environed with his state, Civil and Military; his Councils, executive and legislative: his Secretariat with its voluminous records must follow wherever he shall go—his couriers or dâk runners must be ready at his call,—the suite would not be complete without medical and ecclesistical officers:—to say nothing of the numerous domestics of himself and his concomitant functionaries. Then would follow the tribe of Vakeels of Native princes, the tribe of petitioners for justice or for favor, and the tribe of harpies that follow in their track, to prey upon their weakness or their vanity. The march of such a moving host, may be traced no less by the onerous expenditure of the dignitary himself, than by the still more onerous abuses and speculations of his native attendants. But this is not the wrost. Can the functionary and his business progress together? Nature must have its due; and that time, which is given either to travel or to rest, will enevitably be lost to the public service.

Of all the anomalies, however, of so anomalous a project, the most startling would be that of an itinerant Legislature! The wisest of Legislators indeed have been travellers in their time. The deputies of Rome travelled into Greece in quest of republican institutions, but did not think of putting them together till their return. Solon travelled in search of experience, before he turned law-giver: and travelled again, after his code was complete, to give it time for impartial trial. But, gracious heavens! [illegible] would this be? a Legislative [illegible] a monster [illegible] with the high-road for [illegible] Gulliverian novem- [illegible] ould be little likely [illegible] their laws, than to [illegible] moving upon! [illegible] nt, however, we

are not a little puzzled to conjecture, in what quarter the new supremacy is to look for the quadruple wisdom, the infusion of which is to have the magical effect of commuting *an* Executive into a Legislative. They are not to be looked for in any branch of the service—and why? because they are not to be found there? But if not to be found amongst the services, where are they to be found—unless, perhaps, at the existing presidencies? Yet how are they to be tempted thence, if the supreme authority is to reside elsewhere? or, if tempted thence by large emolument, what will they be, but paid and dependent functionaries? and what gain, but that of independence, could the executive have sought in the association of strangers to the public service? These are questions to which our own powers of reasoning furnish us with no satisfactory answer; and we shall be glad to be enlightened by the supporters of the project, if any such there be, or if indeed the project itself have any other foundation, than the imaginative powers of our Editorial brother.—*Cal. Cou., Oct.* 23,

It is known to have been some time in contemplation of Government to concentrate the public offices as much as possible in Calcutta. We mentioned some days back that a negociation was on foot to hire the four-storied houses in Esplanade-row—No arrangement has yet been concluded, but we have reason to believe they will be engaged for the above object; and we now learn that proprietors and agents of houses in the vicinity of Government House, are invited to submit their terms of rent to Captain Fitzgerald, the Executive Engineer. From what we hear, we apprehend the value of house property in Chowringhee, as well as the comfort of many families, will be materially affected by the changes in contemplation.—*Calcutta Courier October* 24.

After our paper went to Press yesterday, a Circular was sent to us, in common with our brother Editors, the substance of which will be found in a short article we extract from the *India Gazette*.

"By a Circular which was sent yesterday afternoon to the Editors of the Calcutta papers, we learn that the Madras Steam Fund Committee concur generally in the views of the Calcutta Committee with regard to the disposal of the subscriptions. It is, however, still more important to learn, viewed in connection with Mr. Greenlaw's late publications, that they are devoting their attention at Madras to the ulterior and permanent measure. The plan that has been suggested there, is, that on the arrival at Bombay of the steamer from the Red Sea with the packets, &c., another steamer should be ready to proceed from thence to Galle, Madras and C[illegible] expect to open [illegible] Minar. The est[illegible]y Mr. Greenlaw, has not occurred to the Madras Committee, but we do not doubt that they will approve of it in preference to the branch steamer starting from Bombay, as it must be evident that there will be a great gain of time running down from Socotra to Ceylon, instead of proceeding from Socotra to Bombay, and from thence to Ceylon. It is not probable that there will be any indisposition on the part of the Government to negotiate for the possession of Socotra, and that object being gained, we should consider that every real difficulty will be removed, assuming always that we shall be able to effect a friendly permanent arrangement with the Pacha of Egypt, for a safe conduct over the Isthmus to passengers and packets." *Ibid.*

It has often been a matter of speculation among philosophical travellers and historians, from what quarter and in what manner the Continent of America, and the Islands of the Pacific Ocean obtained their first population. Nobody has been bold enough to pretend that either the one or the other had a race of men of distinct creation. The old world, as it is called, is universally believed to have given the first inhabitants to the new. The proximity of the North-east Coast of Asia, to the North-west Coast of America, make it easy to conceive, that the aboriginal races of North America at least may have passed over from Kamschatka; and many have supposed, that the almost countless *nations* of Indians which are spread over the Southern Continent, in spite of their several peculiarities and distinct languages, are but the descendants of the same migratory population. The Polynesian Islands, however, present greater difficulties on account of their windward position in a tropical region; and being in clusters distant from each other, as well as from the coasts of Asia, it seemed impossible to account for the population with which they all abound, by tracing it to a succession of accidental shipwrecks, and to fishing boats from China and Japan and the neighbouring Islands, carried away by tempests, to regions so remote. This, however, is the explanation generally admitted to be true, because there appeared to be no other; but there was ever wanting an example in our time to justify the implicit faith of its advocates. We now have one in the following remarkable occurrence reported by a resident in the Sandwich Islands:—

The following is dated Oahee, January 1, 1833. "Two days since we heard that a strange vessel had arrived at Wyma, about 40 miles from this in distress. The strange vessel proved to be a Japanese junk, blown off from the coast of Japan, about eleven months ago, with nine men on board. She has ever since been drifting to and fro, the unfortunate voyagers not knowing where they were. They had on board but a small quantity of rice, rotten fish, and no water. We are in hopes that this singular event may lead to the

opening of some important communications with that interesting empire."—*Morning Herald, June* 14, *Ibid*

SIR JOHN PETER GRANT.—A rumour has reached Calcutta that Sir John Peter Grant's appointment has given such deep offence in Leadenhall Street, that they have been actually caballing to get it cancelled, and that Lord Ellenborough feels himself so especially aggrieved by it that his Lordship had actually threatened to move the House on the subject. We should hope that his Lordship will not find many of the Tory *cliques* to back him: for if he does and they once take to bullying, the game is up, and one of the few acts which reflect credit on the Whig Ministry, for justice and consistency, in redressing the injuries of a gentleman of their own party, and vindicating the independence of the Bench, so scandalously invaded by their Tory predecessors will be undone for the sake of conciliation. We have observed however, that the Tories of late affect to pay great deference to Lord Brougham: some of the leading men of the party left the house when they found Lord Eldon supported by his other self the Duke of Cumberland, resolved to press to a division on the Local Courts Bill—and as Lord Brougham would no doubt vindicate an appointment which his Lordship *long ago* proposed, the Tory peers would scarcely venture a division on so insignificant a matter as the recal of an Indian Judge, so that no thanks to their firmness nevertheless—the tardy reparation they have made to Sir Peter Grant is not, we trust, in much danger of being revoked.—*Hurkaru, Oct.* 24.

CAPE.

EXPENDITURE OF THE COLONY.

Last Friday's *Gazette* surprised the public with an official statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony for the year 1832; with which, we believe, we have reason to congratulate the Colonists, as, at least exhibiting a surplus of 4,000*l.* of Receipts over the Expenditure; and thus holding out a prospect, "however distant," that a few more essential retrenchments might lead to a reduction of the Taxes which, at present, press so heavily upon the Public. Thus much for a superficial view of the balance; but when we look minutely into the several items of the Account, there is room for serious reflection and pertinent remark; and no one of common honesty who will take the pains to follow that statement, can possibly come to any other conclusion, than that "our" contributions to the support of Public Servants, would be better appropriated when entrusted to our own hands.

derive. For, on [illegible]xpenditure exhibits 27, 818*l.* for the Establishment, *i. e.* neither the Judi-
Suppose an Ecclesiastical, Medical, or Pub-aged 20
lic Pensions, so that the Governor, Colonial Secretary, his Office, and a few other Servants, who creep in under that head, jointly absorb nearly "one fourh of," the whole Revenue of the Colony.

The Judicial Department carries away more than another fourth; leating the remaining half of the Revenue to be divided as it best can among the other more essential branches of the public machinery; among these, we cannot but regret, that the Public Schools command so insignificant a portion (£2,376); showing at once, that a great deal has been done of late by the personal exertions of private Individuals to improve our rising generation; but that in spite of the so "readily assumed" and "published" thanks to the head of the Government for at least appropriating "our own" funds to the education of our youth, it is merely "vox prœtereaque nihil." But in the name of common sense, how come £6,606 expended for Convicts and Prisoners? The public Roads and Bridges claim another £2,276, so that if we look to the labor of these Convicts, we would inquire whether they are usefully employed, or otherwise? We would ask why are our Public Papers filled with complaints of the idleness and abuses attending our Convict labor? and when we see £8,654 figuring as a further outlay for the erection of Public Works and Buildings; and we happen to know that some of the buildings are yet in so delapidated a state, as to give occasion to certain convicts to escape, and to the Governor to turn away the overseer, because the Government did not keep the buildings in tolerable repair; we solemnly protest against so striking a malappropriation of the Public Funds.

We also see in the Expenditure £3,755 remitted to the Colonial Agent in London; might the public solicit the favour to know the particulars of this remittance? Is this, perhaps, on account of the fabricated claim which the Home Government pretend to have upon this Colony? We must then also protest against the payment away of such sums, until the nature of that claim shall have been thoroughly investigated and purged of the amalgamation of Military and Civil accounts.

The Revenue for 1832 also requires some comment. How is it that so paltry a sum as £357 is only obtained from the Stores of the Customs? We see them filled with the goods of Merchants, and we have "heard it repeatedly asserted, that the Store keeper's Office is one of essential service, but if the Store Rents yield but £357 per Annum, and the keepers, Deputy, &c. cost at least as much; it will be high time to alter so ruinous a system.

The Income Tax also exhibits a receipt of [illegible]ring to the Expenditure, [illegible]ants on fixed Incomes [illegible]f £10,000. Now the 2 [illegible]x ought alone to yield [illegible] Civil Servants are" made [illegible] that for all the rest of the [illegible]av[illegible] £900 receipts on Incomes, which is utterly impossible. There is therefore either a gross neglect in the "higher" Public Functionaries paying upon their Incomes, or in getting the Capitalists to pay fairly upon their Incomes. Pray what does our principal Capitalist in Town Pay? Look to this Mr. Auditor General, for we fear there is much rotten in the State of Denmark on this head.

Lastly, we find the statement winding up with a comfortable item, to square accounts of £8,106 "miscellaneous." Pray Mr. Treasurer General, could you not have spared a few minutes to have given us some little information on the subject? While awaiting the same we will now conclude, and probably resume the subject when other less important events than at present crowd upon us.—*Zuid African, Aug.* 2.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

[ARTICLE FROM THE FORTHCOMING NUMBER OF THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.]

1. *Report from the Select Committee on the Affairs of the East India Company with Minutes of Evidence, in six parts, and an Appendix and Index to each. Ordered by the House of Commons, to be printed.* 1832.
2. *Correspondence between the President of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors of the East India Company. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed,* 1833.

The different Committees of both Houses of Parliament, which during the last four years have taken into consideration the affairs of the East India Company, have published Reports and Evidence which, although not yet completed, already amount to five and twenty folio volumes of various sizes, several of which amount to 800 and 900 pages. These voluminous documents have formed the principal materials for furnishing the reader with the following examination of the Ministerial plan for the future government of India. The plan is shortly this. The territorial government of India is to be continued in the East India Company. The commercial functions of the Company are to be in abeyance, as long as it exercises Indian sovereignty. The tea monopoly of the Company to cease, and the trade of the Chinese Empire to be thrown open to the nation. The Board of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, popularly called the Board of Control, is to be vested with a power, which it does not at present possess, of sending orders direct to the governments in India, without the consent of the Directors, who are to have no appeal against its decision;—a provision which of course converts the Directors of the East India Company into a clumsy, inefficient, and expensive government board. Finally, the proprietors of East India Stock, surrendering to the Crown their whole claims and assets, commercial and territorial, are to receive, in lieu thereof, an annuity of 630,000*l.* being equal to the present dividend of ten and a half per cent. on the capital stock, for the period of forty years, at the end of which time, they are to be paid off, at the option of the government, at the rate of 100*l.* for every 5*l.* 5*s.* of annuity.

There is some mixture of good in the scheme, or rather it should be said, a considerable abatement of evil; but upon the whole it is but a bungling and clumsy project, for the government of an empire of 80,000,000 of people, spread over an area of above half a million of square miles, or a territory equal to more than five times the extent of the whole of the United Kingdom put together. The home administration, it will be perceived, substantially, is to be conducted as at present. The home government of India consists of three parts, namely, the Court of Proprietors of East India Stock; the Court of Directors, elected by these as their executive; and the Board of Commissioners named by the Crown, to control the latter in the military and political government of India.

First then, of the Proprietors. The Capital Stock of the East India Company, is six millions sterling, and the holders of it amount to about 3,500 of whom something less than 2,000 are entitled to vote. The proprietor of 1,000*l.* worth of stock is entitled to one vote; the proprietor of 3,000*l.* to two votes; of 6,000*l.* to three votes; and of 10,000*l.* to four votes. About one forth of the whole of the proprietors are entitled to more than single votes. Any one may be a Proprietor, and any one may vote. The Proprietors, consequently, consist of foreigners as well as Englishmen,—of women, as well as men,—of Officials holding place and salary at the will of the Executive, as well of persons unconnected with it. By various Acts of Parliament the Court of Proprietors is virtually precluded from the exercise of all substantial share in the government of India saving and excepting the nomination of Directors. It is obvious from this that the proprietors of East India Stock have no more immediate connexion with the good or bad government of India, than so many holders of three per cent. consols, or so many share-holders in the Liverpool and Manchester Railroad Joint Stock Company. 'Will you state,' said the Select Committee of the Commons in 1832, to the Secretary of the Court of Directors, a staunch advocate of the existing system, 'what are the functions actually exercised by the Court of Proprietors?' And he replies as follows:—'The Court of proprietors elect the Directors and declare the dividends; all grants of money beyond 600*l.* are submitted to their approval by the Court of Directors; they make Bye-laws for the regulation of the Company, where no Act of Parliament exists to the contrary.' 'It is hardly possible,' adds the worthy Secretary with some *naiveté*,' to define what the powers of the General Court are. At the same time there is no limit, that I am aware of, that prevents the Court of Proprietors from discussing any matters relating to the company; they would be guided, it is presumed, in the exercise of those powers, by the knowledge that what they might resolve upon if not in accordance with the views of the Court of Directors and the Board of Commissioners, would be rendered nugatory and ineffectual.' * In all this it would appear that the difficulty of defining the powers of the Court of Proprietors is not quite so great as is propounded. 1st. They can elect Directors whenever they can get an opportunity, that is, twice or thrice a year. 2ndly. They can declare dividends; that is, they can declare what they have been uniformly declaring for every half year for the last forty years back, that the profits have amounted exactly to ten and a half per cent per annum, neither more nor less. 3rdly. They can make any Bye-laws they please, with the full knowledge, however, that no measure adopted by the Directors and approved by the Board can be revoked or altered by any thing they say or do. 4thly. They can approve or disapprove of a grant of 600*l.* or upwards, made by the Directors; a power which they may have to exercise half a dozen times perhaps in twenty years. And lastly, they may discuss any matter whatever relating to home ar Indian administration, with the full knowledge however, that their *palaver* may be rendered 'nugatory, and ineffectual," if not in accordance with the views of the Directors and of the Board of Commissioners; a material drawback, certainly, but one which has not always prevented the Proprietors from talking to no purpose for whole days and weeks together, as upon a late notorious occasion.

* Affairs of the East India Company. Public, Minutes of Evidence, 1832, page 5.

The Directors or Executive body are four and twenty in number; but as the nomination is virtually for life, and six undergo the ceremony of going out yearly by rotation, to return to their stations in due and regular course, the real number is thirty Deaths and resignations are filled up by ballot of the Proprietors in person. The nominations are generally in the hands of a few individuals in the City, formerly under the direction of the India shipping interest, but now of four or five great East Indian houses of Agency, who at their good pleasure can nominate for life the future governors of 80,000,000 of British subjects.

No particular qualification is required for the members of the Home Executive of British India; as will appear clearly enough from the following Official analysis of the thirty gentlemen as they stood in December 1831 * Eight of them were London merchants or bankers; who besides taking share in the government of the 80,000,000 had their own little affairs to conduct at the same time; nine were retired civil servants of the Company; four were retired military servants; five were commanders of the Company's trading ships; and four were nondescripts. A Director of the East India Company can never be too old or infirm for his duties. Of late years, these duties have been discharged at seventy and even at eighty years of age. A clerk or other officer at the India House, is in due course of years superannuated at two thirds of the amount of his salary; but a Director never, The members of the Executive are evergreens. In 1821, fifteen out of the thirty were of ten years standing; and two were above thirty years standing. There is of course nothing to prevent an East India Director from being Member of the House of Commons; but the Reform Bill committed infinite havock upon their preferment in this line. In December 1831, there were no fewer than seven Directors in the House of Commons. At the last election two only were returned,—one, an accidental Whig; and the other a Tory, returned by a majority of five votes, by a remote and obscure constituency.

The Government of India is conducted by the nine senior Directors, commonly called, 'The Committee of correspondence;' and the fifteen juniors have really little or nothing to do with the matter. If a well instructed Indian functionary should return from India at the age of fifty, he may be sixty five before his period of probation is passed, and he rises to a situation in which he is to have any share in the Indian administration. Of course it follows that he has hardly commenced his new duties, when he ought to be superannuated. There is a still higher Committee than the Committee of Correspondence, called 'The Secret Committee' which, in communication with the Board of Control, in entitled to send orders to India without communication with any of the rest of the Directors. These orders refer to the most nice and ticklish parts of the Indian administration,—namely, the relations with the Indian Princes, and questions of peace and war. This Committee consists of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and the Senior Director; and a judgment may be formed of efficiency of the whole Court from the samples of it afforded by this very Select Committee, as it happens at the present moment to be constituted; one of the members being a retired commander of an East Indiaman, another a London shipbuilder, and a third who has been three and thirty years a Director, a Russian merchant. Think of these men directing delicate negociations with Runjeet Sing, and Holkar, and Scindia; in one hour buying or selling tallow and hemp, and spars, and crooked timbers, and iron bolts, and copper sheathing; and the next, directing the politics of India, from Cape Comorin 'to Agra and Lahore of Great Mogul.'

The Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, or Controlling Board consists of a Commission under the great seal, the first named Commissioner being President. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretaries of State are *ex-officio* members. There are two salaried Commissioners besides, and some honorary members. The salaried Commissioners and Secretary must by usage be members of the House of Commons: they have heretofore been chosen from mere Parliamentary connexion, and are changeable with every change of administration. A few have been of talent, and many Peers, country squires, and political aspirants to higher offices.

Such is the home government of India. Let it be tried in the first place by the test of expense. The following, by a careful examination of documents, are the official charges:—

Salaries, places, and superannuations, at the India House, exclusive of all commercial ones, or those connected with the local administration of India...	£ 275,359
Salaries and superannuations at the India Board....	29,847
Total....	305,206

To this enormous sum is not included office rent, stationary, and a great variety of contingent charges. Of the latter, the reader may form a tolerable notion from the following sample, taking from a statement laid by the Court of Directors before Parliament in 1831.

Tradesmen's Bills for expenses at the East India House, repairs, taxes, coals, candles, &c. ..	£ 58,351

The reader, however, may be better pleased with a few specimens in detail.

The Court of Director's Salary	£ 7,600
Chief Secretary's Office, ditto	20,333
Military Secretary's Office, ditto ..	6,216
Examiner's Office, ditto	21,459
Accountant General's Office, ditto ..	19,975
Auditor's Office, ditto	13,032

So much for salaries; and now for a few specimens of pensions, in which will be given commercial as well as political, with a view of showing the manner in which talents and services are estimated at the India House.

A. B. Late Examiner	£1,530
H. B. Late Bengal Warehouse keeper ..	1,400
J. H. Late Clerk in the Accountant's Office	900
G. M. Late Coast Warehouse keeper	1,000
J. P. Late Deputy Accountant-General ..	1,200
J. S. Late Tea Warehouse keeper	1,500
W. W. Late Auditor	1,809

Here are pensions upon a scale that was never matched in any age or country.*

The next test by which the present plan will be tried is its efficiency. Despatches or orders for India are originated by the Directors, but may be altered at will by the Board of Control. Of course no one can tell to whom the merit or demerit of a measure is to be ascribed; and of course there is no distinct responsibility, because responsibility may be bandied backwards and forwards between the two bodies at their pleasure. The correspondence with India is immensely voluminous. Everything that concerns the civil, military, and political government is committed to paper, and everything sent home in duplicate or triplicate. When these interminable documents arrive in England, they are again copied out, to be sent to the India Board. Then there is a correspondence between the Directors and the India Board; which, on a single subject, takes up always months and sometimes years. The following is a summary of the waste of pen, ink, paper, and time, in the sixteen years from 1814 to 1829, as the facts were narrated by the Secretary of the East India Company, in his examination last year before the Select Committee of the House of Commons.

Folio volumes received from India.....	12,414
Letters of Directors to India Board.....	1,967
Letters from Board to Directors.....	2,642
Drafts of Despatches, sent by Directors to Board for approval	7,962
Other Letters and References of Directors not to Board.....	50,146
Reports from Committees of Court of Directors to Court itself.....	32,902
Parliamentary orders served on the Court.	723
Total.....	108,756

The Secretary at the India House, after stating that all the volumes sent from India are folio volumes, states that of these folio volumes '500 are in use every day.' He fancies with great simplicity, that while he is giving the details of this monstrous labour of supererogation, he is making the eulogy of the present system, while in reality he is pronouncing its irrefragable condemnation †.

To prevent collision between the two authorities the present practice, and evasion however of the Act of Parliament, is to send from the India House to the Board of Control, unofficial communications, which are called 'previous communications.' 'Perhaps,' says the Assistant Secretary of the Board of Control in his examination,—

'The Committee would allow me to explain the mode in which those previous communications are examined by the different departments. As soon as one of this description of papers comes to the Board, it is referred to the senior clerk of the department to which it belongs. The previous communications are accompanied by what are termed Collections; which consist of copies of the documents upon which the proposed paragraphs are founded; these come up oftentimes in large masses, and consequently, cannot be examined without considerable labour and time. I have myself known an instance, I think about three years ago, of one of those proposed despatches coming up, accompanied by about two [illegible] thousand pages of extracts from [illegible]ons; that was certainly a peculiar case; but very commonly the collections amount to two, three, four, or five thousand pages.'—*Affairs of the East India Company, Minutes of Evidence, Public*, 1832, *p.* 20.

With respect to the delay produced by this most complex system of administration, the evidence of Mr. Courtenay, who had been sixteen years Secretary to the Board of Control, is satisfactory and conclusive‡. The Committee of the Commons examines him upon this subject as follows:—"Has the existence of these co-ordinate authorities, in their several relations to each other tended, in your opinion to promote the despatch of the public business in India, or otherwise?' 'To retard it in a most extraordinary degree, and in retarding it to make the whole more unsatisfactory. The length of time that elapses between an occurrence in India which is the subject of a despatch, and the receipt in India of the opinion of the Home authorities thereupon, is necessarily very considerable under any circumstances. Some not inconsiderable time must be taken up in England, in preparing the answer to the despatches; but the time is increased in an immense proportion by the necessity of every despatch going through the two establishments, and being in many cases the subject of lengthened controversy between them. The consequence, is that by the time of the despatch's arrival in India, very often circumstances have really changed, or if they have not, there are sufficiently plausible grounds for the Indian government alleging that they have, so as to furnish an excuse for not complying with the instructions If they are unpalatable; and then comes another reference home, that occasions a similar delay; and when the instruction gets out a second time, of course the chances are very much greater, that there has been a substantial alteration in the circumstances to which they were intended to apply.'—'Have you not known instances in which the delay occasioned by the circumstances you mention, has extended even to several years?'—'Certainly upon many very important points. I should say upon this, that there is sometimes very unpardonable delay in India in answering the despatches, and these two evils aggravate each other.'—'Was the subject of these despatches of a pressing nature, or involving a general view of policy?'—'Unquestionably, the despatches respecting which there has been the greatest delay, were despatches relating to general views of policy; but I should make the same remark to many cases of a much more pressing nature. I have no doubt, that the immense length to which the despatches both from India and to India are habitually extended, and the great voluminousness, almost proverbial, of all India writings, has been a very pregnant cause of the delay and inconvenience that has occurred.

Of one branch of the correspondence, pretending to be the most important of all others,—namely, that conducted by the Secret Committee,—the following curious account is from the historiaan of British India, himself the principal framer of the correspondence in question. 'The secrets of [illegible] Indian government,' says Mr. Mill, 'like m[illegible] secrets, are in general good for very [illegible] short, I do not think I am going [illegible] when I say, that if all the secret [illegible] have been sent from England [illegible] having been sent had been [illegible]

* Report and [illegible]

† Affairs of the E[illegible] of Evidence Public[illegible]

‡ Evidence of [illegible] nay. M. P. ou[illegible] nutes of Evi[illegible]

tuation of India would hardly have been different from what it is.*"

The only thing like rational extenuation of this plan which has ever been offered, is the question of patronage,—the fear, in short, of increasing the power of the crown by bestowing upon it the direct patronage. How is this dreaded patronage created? The principal branch of it consists of nominations to offices in the civil administration of India. Full 2,000,000*l.* sterling of the Indian revenue are divided among less than a thousand persons; who accordingly share among them, from lads of eighteen and upwards, on an average, salaries above 2,000*l.* a piece, besides being entitled to considerable retiring superannuations. This is a monopoly produced in favour of the personal friends of Directors and Ministers, by the total exclusion of the natives of India, and of all Englishmen who might be disposed at their own risk and cost to qualify themselves for employment from every office of honour, trust, and responsibility. Lads of fifteen are named by individual Directors, on their own judgment or want of judgment; and these rise by seniority to the offices of judges, ambassadors, and legislators in a strange land. A monopoly and a nuisance are first created, and then the monopoly and nuisance are made the pretext for continuing a most inconvenient, inefficient, and expensive form of administration. This is the true explanation of the bugbear of Indian patronage; and, unfortunately, Lord Grey is old enough to remember the year 1784, and his friend Fox's Bill, and to be frightened at the phantom. Let us see, however, what is the amount of this patronage. An official statement of 1832, gives the number and description of nominations; and the values will be taken from a work published in 1813 by one of the present members of the Board of Control, making proper allowance for the increased value of money and patronage since that time.

139	Writerships, or Civil appointments for India per annum, at £5,000 a piece..		£195,000
67	Cadetships for Engineers and Artillery,	at £700	46,900
15	Cadetships of Cavalry	at £900	13,500
125	Cadetships of Infantry	at £500	62,000
56	Medical Appointments	at £700	39,000
9	Clerical Appointments	at £700	3,500
12	Naval Appointments	at £400	4,800
			£364,900

Such is the principal part of the patronage enjoyed by the Court of Directors, in so far as India is concerned; for here they have the patronage of nomination only, the local government, in so far as the principle of seniority does not interfere, having the appointments to office. The patronage is divided into twenty-eight shares; each ordinary Directory having one, the Chair and Deputy Chair having each two, and two being reserved for the President of the Board of Control. Each share is worth about 13,000*l.*; and a double share 26,000*l.*†

(To be continued.)

MEMOIR OF THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM, G. C. B. AND K. L. S.

This highly-distinguished individual was born in [illegible] was but thirteen years of age when sent out to [illegible] the care of his maternal uncle, the late eminent Dr. Gilbert Paisley. Sir John was one of seventeen children; and it is a remarkable occurrence, that three brothers, Sir James, Sir Pulteney, and Sir John Malcolm were honoured on the same occasion with the dignity of Commander of the Order of the Bath.‡

In 1781 he was appointed to a Cadetship on the Madras Establishment; Ensign, in the same year; Lieutenant, 1st November, 1788; Captain-Lieutenant, 29th November, 1797; Captain, by brevet, 7th January, 1796; Captain, regimentally, 19th September, 1798; Major, 27th January, 1802; Lieutenant-Colonel, 18th December, 1804; Colonel, by brevet, 4th June, 1813; Colonel, regimentally, 8th April, 1810; Brigadier-General, in May, 1817, (but which rank had been previously conferred upon him 1808 and 1809, as a temporary commission, to be held by him during his absence from the British Indian territories on his mission to Persia;) and Major-General, 12th August, 1819.

The subject of this memoir arrived in India in 1783, and in February, 1794, returned to England for the recovery of his health. In 1795 he re-embarked on board the same ship with General Sir Alured Clarke, who was proceeding to Madras as second in council, and commander-in-chief at Fort St. George, and intrusted, in his way thither, with the command of a secret expedition against the Cape of Good Hope. Upon the arrival of the fleet in False Bay General Clarke conferred upon Lieutenant Malcolm a conditional appointment, as his aide-de-camp, and employed him in procuring 400 recruits for the Madras army, from among the German troops who had been taken prisoners of war at the Cape. For these services he obtained the recorded approbation of that General and of the Madras Government, by whom he was appointed, 29th January, 1796, Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, and on the 21st January, 1798, to succeed Major Allan as Town-Major of Fort St. George. In September, 1798, Captain Malcolm was appointed Assistant to Captain Kirkpatrick, the resident at Hyderabad; in November following, he was called from thence, by express summons, to Calcutta, where he arrived, charged by Meer Allum with some verbal communications to the Governor-General, Lord Mornington, of considerable importance. He immediately accompanied his Lordship on his way from Calcutta to Madras. In December, he quitted the Governor-General and received instructions to proceed immediately to join the Nizam's contingent force; and the January following (1799) he was invested with the chief command of the infantry of that force, which continued to act under his direction during the campaign that terminated in the death of Tippoo Sultaun, and the surrender of his capital to the British army. The services of this officer, during that campaign, were various, as he was not only political agent with the Nizam's army, and commanded all the regular troops of that prince, but was, with Sir Arthur Wellesley, Colonel Close, and Major Agnew, one of a political commission: he had also charge of all the supplies [illegible] the Deccan.

[illegible] the fall of Seringapatam, Captain Malcolm [illegible] ted jointly with Captain (afterwards Sir [illegible] Secretary to the Commissioners, [illegible] usted the adjustment of the af-

fairs and division of the territories of Mysore, and the investiture of the young Rajah with the government of that country.

Shortly after the termination of the Mysore war, and the arrangements of the conquered territory were completed, it was deemed expedient that a commission should proceed from the supreme government of India to Baba Khan, in order to ascertain the intentions and power of that prince, and more particularly of Zemaun Shah; and under the apprehension that the latter was meditating the invasion of Hindoostan, to engage the court of Persia to act with vigour and decision against either him or the French, should either attempt to penetrate to India through any part of the Persian territories. For this service, involving the most essential interests of the East India Company, Captain Malcolm was selected, and order to quit Hyderabad in October, 1799, and proceed to Bombay, there to embark for Persia; and should the season admit of it, to touch at Muscat in his way thither, in order to endeavour to adjust any points relating to the British interests at that place, which the Bombay government should recommend to his attention.

On the 1st February, 1800, Captain Malcolm reported to the Governor-General his arrival at Bushire, and his having concluded an agreement with the Imaum of Muscat, which provided for the future residence there of an English gentleman in the capacity of agent of the British Government. And on the 20th February, 1801, he transmitted to Bengal copies of two treaties which he had concluded with Persia, the one political, the other commercial. Captain Malcolm reached Bombay, on his return from Persia, 12th May, 1801, and arrived in Calcutta in September following, when he was appointed Private Secretary to the Governor-General.

On the decease of the Persian ambassador, Hajed Kulleel Khan, who was accidentally shot at Bombay, in 1802, Major Malcolm was immediately despatched to that presidency, invested with authority to conduct all affairs respecting the embassy from the King of Persia to the British Government, and to make every necessary communication to the King of Persia and his ministers; also with instructions to console, and, as far as possible, compensate the family and relations of the deceased ambassador, and to make the necessary arrangements for their return to Persia. The Bombay Government were instructed, upon this occasion, to receive Major Malcolm at Bombay with the honours due to an envoy to any foreign state, from the supreme British authority in India. In August, 1802, Major Malcolm quitted Bengal of Bombay, and returned in November, having as is stated in a letter from Bengal to the Secret Committee, "completely succeeded in accomplishing the objects of his mission without subjecting the Honourable Company to any considerable expense, or imposing any important permanent burthen on the Hon. Company's finances," &c.

In November, 1802, while Major Malcolm was at Bombay, Governor Duncan received a communication from the Peishwa, stating the extremity to which he reduced by the intrigues of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and requesting an asylum in the British territory. Before any answer was returned to this letter, it was judged proper to consult Major Malcolm, who, at the request of the Government, communicated to them his detailed sentiments of the conduct which he judged it advisable for them to pursue on that occasion.

Major Malcolm was nominated, in February, 1803, to the Presidency of Mysore, and, in March following, Lord Clive, in a minute, adverting to the extensive acquaintance of Major Malcolm with Lord Wellesly's sentiments, relative to the political interests of the British Government, in the then crisis of Mahratta affairs, states that he had, in compliance with his Lordship's wishes, determined to employ the abilities of Major Malcolm on such affairs of a political nature, as the advance of the British troops into the Mahratta territory might give rise to. The Major was accordingly desired to proceed to the head-quarters of Lieut.-General Stewart, who was recommended to repose that confidence in him "to which he was entitled by his great public services, by his distinguished zeal, and by his extensive experience."

Shortly afterwards, Major Malcolm joined the detachment of the army under Major-General Wellesley, at whose request he accompanied the force to Poonah, in order to assist the Major-General in the adoption of measures for the conciliation of the Peishwa's southern rajahs, Sirdaro, and Jageerdahs, respecting which he prepared, and, in April, transmitted to Lord Clive, a memorandum, containing a full description of their political influence and numerical force. It is further to be observed, that the late Sir Barry Close conducted some of his personal discussions with the Mahrattas jointly with the assistance of Major Malcolm.

In January, 1804, Major Malcolm was sent from the camp of Major General Wellesley, on a mission to the court of Dowlah Rao Scindia, with whom he concluded a treaty of defensive alliance and subsidy. On the 4th of May, Major Macolm was compelled, by ill health, to quit Scindia's camp; but not till he had vindicated the honour of the British government, upon the occasion of an insult being offered to it by Scindia Dowlah. He obtained the particular commendation of the governor-general for the "judgment and firmness he evinced on this occasion." Major Malcolm proceeded to Mysore, whence he was called to Calcutta with all possible despatch, in March, 1805, for the reasons asigned in the following extract of a letter from the Bengal government to the Surat committee. "The governor-general deems it proper to intimate to your honourable committee in this place, that the governor general being desirous of receiving personally from Lieut.-Colonel Malcolm, the president at Mysore, information on various points connected with the political interests of the British government, which that officer's employment in the field with Major-General the Hon. Sir A. Wellesley, and subsequently at the court of Dowlah Rao Scindia, has enabled him to acquire, had directed Lieut.-Colonel Malcolm in the month of March, to proceed to Fort William with the least practicable delay: and that in consequence of Colonel Close's detention at Nagpore, and the probability that circumstances might occur to prevent the prosecution of his journey to the camp of Dowla Rao Scindia, the governor-general had determined to supply the eventual defect of Colonel Close's able agency at the court of Dowlah Rao Scindia, by despatching Lieut.-Col. Malcolm to his highness's camp. Lieut.-Col. Malcolm arrived at the presidency of Fort William on the 15th of April, and the governor-general having judged it proper, previously to that date, to invest him with the general control of military and political affairs in the Deccan, Lieut.-Col. Malcolm was directed to proceed to the head-quarters of the British army, eventually to be despatched to the court of Dowla Rao Scindia, for the purpose of conducting such negociations as might be prescribed directly by the orders of the governor-general, or by the instructions of his excellency the commander-in-chief, under the governor-general's authority."

Lieut.-Col. Malcolm, shortly after his arrival at the head-quarters of the Bengal army, received instructions from Lord Lake, to take charge of the office of the governor-general's agent, vacant by the departure of Mr. Mercer, for Fort William; and from this time, June, 1805, to March, 1806, he continued with the Bengal army, occupied in the performance of the most active and responsible political duties; among which, were the conclusion of a new treaty of amity and alliance with Dowla Rao Scindia; a treaty of peace and alliance with Jaswunt Rao Holkar, and of amity with the Sikh chieftains, Runjeet Sing and Futteh Sing.

In consequence of the extra expenses he had been obliged to incur, during the various missions and diplomatic duties he had been called upon to perform, in the preceding five years, the sum of 50,000 Sicca rupees with interest from the period (1812) of his quitting India, was presented to him in 1814.

Lieut.-Col. Malcolm in March, 1807, arrived at Fort St. George, on the way to the resumption of his residency of Mysore, in the performance of the duties of which appointment he did not long continue; the political state of Europe, and the increased power and extensive projects of Buonaparte, having towards the close of the year, furnished fresh occasion for his employment as a diplomatist. Intelligence of the French design of invading India through Persia, and that the invaders would probably be supported in it by the Turkish and Persian states, reached the governor-general, Lord Minto, late in 1807; in consequence of which, his lordship appointed Lieut.-Col. Malcolm to be the governor-general's political agent, and to be vested with plenipotentiary powers in Persia, the Persian Gulph and Turkish Arabia. By this appointment the powers of separate political agency possessed by the residents at Bagdad, Bussorah, and Bushire, were suspended; and Lieut.-Col. Malcolm was authorised, at any time, which he might judge it to be expedient for the benefit of the public service, to take upon himself the powers of resident at any of those stations. He was also in addition to his powers as political agent, furnished with credentials as envoy or ambassador to the Court of Persia, and to the Pasha of Bagdad, in the event of his finding it practicable or expedient to repair in person to either or both of those courts.

In April, 1808, Lieut.-Col. Malcolm quitted Bombay for the Persian Gulph, and arrived at Bushire on the 10th of May, from which place he transmitted to the Bengal government, a paper, represented by them to the Court of Directors, as "a very able historical review of the late intrigues of the French in Persia, and of the military operations of Russia on the Northwest frontier of that kingdom." The ascendency which the French government had acquired in the councils of the Persian monarch having, however, rendered all attempts to procure the reception of the British mission unavailing, except through means which Lieut. Col. Malcolm stated at full length in his despatches he deemed derogatory to the British character, he resolved on immediately quitting Bushire, and returning to Calcutta (leaving his secretary, Captain Pasley, to act on any emergency) for the purpose of affording the governor-general, in person, full information respecting the then existing state of affairs in Persia, and of consulting with his lordship upon the most expedient measures to be adopted in consequence thereof, by the British government in India. Lieut.-Col. Malcolm's return was approved by the Bengal government, though they did not concur in the propriety of some of his anterior proceedings. The governor-general in council observed, "Notwithstanding the total failure of our views in Persia, the general tone of his (Lieut.-Col. Malcolm's) measures has vindicated the dignity and honour of the British Government."

The Bengal government having, in November, 1808, determined to send an expedition to the Persian Gulph, consisting of a military force of about 2000 men, Lieut.-Col. Malcolm was selected to conduct it, and vested with the same diplomatic powers as were conferred upon him in his former mission. In addition thereto, the separate commission of brigadier-general, which had also been given to him on the former occasion, was ordered to be considered as still in force. When the expendition in February, 1809, was on the point of sailing from Bombay, advices were received from Europe, which Lieut.-Col. Malcolm conceiving might alter the views of the Bengal government, he resolved to delay his departure until the arrival of further instructions. These having arrived towards the end of the month, and directing the entire abandonment of the expedition, the governor-general highly complimented him for his disinterested regard for the public service, in postponing his departure until apprized of his lordship's sentiments regarding the expediency of prosecuting the expedition under the altered state of circumstances which had taken place.

The Brigadier-general now proceeded to his Residency at Mysore; but in October, 1809, the state of affairs in Persia being considered by the governor general to be such, as again to require the presence of this officer, provided assurances were received of his suitable reception, he was reappointed envoy to the Persian and Arabian courts. Upon his arrival at Bushire in February, 1810, he assumed, in obedience to his instructions, the functions of envoy plenipotentiary on the part of the British government in India, to the court of his Persian majesty, where he met with a most gracious and distinguished reception. He remained, however, but a short time in the Persian camp, having requested leave to depart, on hearing the nomination in Europe, of Sir Gore Ouseley to be his majesty's ambassador at the Persian court. The king of Persia expressed his regret at his early departure, and instituted the Order of the Lion and Sun, to bestow it upon him*. His majesty presented him with the Star of this Order ornamented with diamonds, and a sword, and also nominated him a Khan and Sepahdar of the empire.

On the 6th of October, 1810, while at Bagdadl, on his return from Persia, the brigadier-general transmitted to the Bengal government his final report on the affairs of that kingdom; with an account of its geography, internal government, policy resources, and condition, and accompanied by a map, geographical memoir, and abstracts of the merits of different officers employed under his orders. This report was acknowledged by the government in the most flattering terms.

Brigadier-General Malcolm reached Bombay on November, 1810; in July, 1812, he returned to this country, and shortly after his arrival, he received from the king the honour of knighthood. He continued at home till 1816; and during this period, the subject of the renewal of the East India Company's Charter having come under the consideration of parliament, his evidence was required before committees of the Lords and Commons.

Sir John Malcolm having arrived in Bengal early in 1817, he was immediately attached as the governor-general's political agent, with the rank of brigadier-general, to the force under Lieut-Gen. Sir T. Hislop, then about to commence important operations in the Deccan.

In the war which followed the defection of the Peishwa, Sir J. Malcolm was appointed to command the third division of the army. In September, Talyra was taken by surprise, under the orders of this officer; and early in December, he joined Sir T. Hislop at Ougein. On the 21st of the latter month the battle of Mahidpoor was fought, and followed by the complete defeat and dispersion of the hostile army under Mulhar Rao Holkar, which was pursued for eight days by the cavalry and light horse under Sir J. Malcolm. The following remarks are from General Orders issued by the Commander-in-Chief on the field of battle:—"His Excellency must notice the undaunted gallantry with which the charge was made upon the guns, under the conduct and direction of Brigadier-General Sir J. Malcolm."—"The Commander-in-Chief would not feel justified were he to omit his warmest thanks and acknowledgments to Brigadier-Gen. Sir J. Malcolm, for the important assistance he derived throughout the day from that officer's judgement, experience, and personal exertions in conducting the assault on the left of the enemy's line." Sir T. Hislop, in his despatch of 23d December, further observe,—"Your Lordship is too well aware of the high professional character and abilities of Brigadier-Gen. Sir J. Malcolm to render it necessary for me to dwell upon them. I shall therefore merely express my admiration of the style of distinguished conduct and gallantry with which the assault on the left of the enemy's position was headed by the Brigadier-Gen., and my warmest thanks for the great and essential aid I have derived from his counsels, as well previous to, as during, of the action of the 21st inst." Lord Hastings, adverting to the same event, in his General Order of 2 st February, 1818, says, "The chivalrous intrepidity displayed by Brig.-Gen. Sir J. Malcolm, in the battle of Mehidpoor, and the admirable taste manifested by him in the subsequent negociations advanced the public interests no less than they distinguished the individual." Of Mr. Canning the President of the Board of Control, after moving the thinks of Parliament to Sir T. Hislop, went on to say, "And to Sir J. Malcolm, who was second in command on that occasion, but who is second to none in valour and renown. The name of that gallant officer will be remembered in Indian as long as the British flag is hoisted in that country."

The rajah of Mysore, in acknowledgement of his obligation to Sir J. Malcolm, for his attention to the Mysore troops during the whole of the Pindarry war, presented him with a sword and belt, valued at 500 pagodas, which were taken by his sailladar horse from Mulhar Rao Holkar during the action.

Sir J. Malcolm, as already stated, continued in pursuit of the fugitives after the battle of Mehidpoor, having under his command the larger part of the light cavalry and infantry, joined by a light detachment from the Bombay army, under Colonel the Hon. L. Stanhope, Coming up with the retreating force, he captured the whole of the enemy's bazaar, camels, 7000 bullocks, &c., and, making prisoners of the men, he immediately disarmed them, and sent them about their business. Thus vigorously encountered, Holkar gave up the contest, and signed a preliminary treaty, which Sir J. Malcolm had sent to him, and on the 13th June, 1818, Sir John negociated, under the instructions of Sir Hislop, upon its basis, a treaty of peace with the vanquished chief, by which the latter made very considerable cessions and remunerations to the British Government, and pledged himself to a future co-operation with the British forces.

Lord Hastings, immediately after, employed Sir J. Malcolm in restoring and settling the distracted government and territories of Mulhar Rao, so as to render that government, in the hands of the British, and instrument for restoring the peace of India, of which it had, for a series of years, been one of the most active disturbers. In February, 1818, Scindia's general, Jeswunt Rao Bhow, and a Pindarry chief, Kurreem Khan, surrendered to Sir J. Malcolm. Several other Pindarry chiefs followed the example of the latter, and were, like him, treated with consideration and humanity. In this month, the division of the Deccan army, under Sir J. Malcolm, was separated therefrom, and placed, by order of the Governor-General, under his Lordship's immediate directions, with a view to the accomplishment of some ulterior arrangements. In April, the settlement of the district of Soondwarrah and suppression of the excesses of the freebooters therein, is mentioned by Lord Hastings as having been effected by this officer in such a manner as to entitle him to his entire approbation; and on the 27th May, his Lordship expressed his perfect concurrence in the whole of Sir J. Malcolm's proceedings with respect to the occupation of the possessions of the late peishwa (Bajee Rao) on the Nerbudda. But the complete suppression of that chieftain, to whose treachery was ascribed all that had given a character of importance to the war, was, in his Lordship's opinion, an object at this time of great moment, as leading in connexion with the extirpation of the Pindarries, to the entire pacification of India. To this object, therefore, the several divisions of the army in the field applied themselves, and, in the pursuit of it, Sir J. Malcolm very early obtained the most accurate information respecting Bajee Rao's movements; by which means he was completely surrounded on the 30th of that month, then retaining under his command a force which did not exceed 2000 horse, 800 infantry, and two guns. Thus circumstanced, he resolved upon negociation, and sent two vakeels to Sir [illegible] ed a personal conference [illegible] Its result was, the peace [illegible] Malcolm of the fallen pr[illegible] that he should be allowed [illegible] dominions, and there to enj[illegible] lacs of rupees per annum. T[illegible] Rao was followed by the en[illegible] followers.

[illegible] Mill, Esq. Chief Examiner at [illegible] minutes of Evidence, Public, [illegible] mpany, Public, Appen- [illegible] ency maintained of [illegible] ade and govern [illegible] Robert Grant, [illegible] dignity of

* The Order of the Sun, which was the first of this daescription in Persia, was presented to General Garfornne, the French ambassador, and offered to Sir Harford Jones, envoy from his Britannic majesty; who refused it, because it was created for the representative of an enemy. Sir J. Malcolm, on the same offer being made, declined it on the ground that Sir Harford Jones had done so; when the king of Persia, declaring his first English friend must have a mark of his favour, instituted the Order of the Lion and Sun, which are the arms of Persia.

PLUVIOMETER AT AHMEDABAD, FOR JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER.

		Inches.	
July.			
8		0 52	
13		0 22	
14		0 23	
26		0 40	
			1 37
August.			
25		0 7	
26		0 39	
27		0 38	
29		0 8	
31		0 34	
			1 86
September.			
9		1 5	
20		0 27	
24		1 57	
			2 89
	Total....		5 32

Bajree 22 seers per Rs.
Gram 30 do. do.
Kurben 12 Rs. per 100.
Grass very little to be had: what is cannot be got under 25 to 30 Rs. per 1000.

The next service with which he was intrusted was the suppression of the mutiny of the Arabs in Bajee Rao's service, in which he completely succeeded.

After the termination of the war, Sir J. Malcolm continued in Malwah for the purpose of making arrangements with the neighbouring estates, and establishment the Company's authority in that province and the other territories which had been ceded to them. Several treaties were concluded under his orders, in which were displayed his usual zeal and intelligence.

The ex-rajah of Nagpore, who had been driven from his throne and capital in consequence of his treachery towards the British Government, continued at large, and, after wandering about the country, was admitted into Nagseerghur, of which the killedar, Jeswant Rao Sai, retained possession for some time after the general pacification of central India. Military operations were accordingly commenced against this fortress in March, 1819, and on the 10th April it surrendered to the force under Brig.-Gen. Doveton, the ex-rajah, Appa Sahib, having previously fled in disguise, with only one or two followers, and sought refuge beyond the Sutledge. Sir J. Malcolm's assistance in the reduction of this fortress was most handsomely acknowledged by Brig.-Gen. Doveton, in the General Orders issued on the occasion.

During the remainder of Sir J. Malcolm's residence in Malwah, he was particularly employed in the settlement of a number of disarmed Pindaries, by the assignment to them of lands and other assistance, at a very trifling expence to Government; in the amicable adjustment of the conflicting claims of Scindia and Holkar, and those of numerous other princes and chiefs; in the compilation of notes of instruction to the several officers, civil and military, who were left by him in Malwah at the time of his departure. In August, 1821, Sir J. Malcolm proceeded by the way of Bombay to Calcutta, where he continued a short time, and then determined to return to England over-land for the benefit of his health. We extract from the General Orders* issued on this accasion the following paragraph:

"Although his Excellency the Governor-General in Council refrains from the specific mention of the many recorded services which have placed Sir J. Malcolm in the first rank of those officers of the Hon. Company's service, who have essentially contributed to the renown of the British arms and counsels in India, his Lordship cannot omit this opportunity of declaring his unqualified approbation of the manner in which Sir J. Malcolm has discharged the arduous and important functions of his high political and military station in Malwah. By a happy combination of qualities, which could not fail to earn the esteem and confidence both of his own countrymen and of the native inhabitants of all classes, by the unremitting personal exertion and devotion of his time and labour to the maintenance of the interests confided to his charge, and by an enviable talent for inspiring all who acted under his orders with his own energy and zeal, Sir J. Malcolm has been enabled, in the successful performance of the duty assigned him in Malwah, to surmount difficulties of no ordinary stamp, and to lay the foundations of repose and prosperity in that extensive province, but recently reclaimed from a state of savage anarchy, and a prey to every species of rapine and devastation. The Governor-General in Council feels assured that the important services thus rendered to his country by Sir J. Malcolm, at the close of an active and distinguished career, will be not less gratefully acknowledged by the authorities at home, than they are cordially applauded by those under whose immediate orders they have been performed."

Upon his arrival at Fort St. George, he obtained from the Governor in Council of that presidency permission to repair to England, and, upon his quitting Madras, a General Order was issued, in which we find the following well-merited compliment:—

"His career has been unexampled; for no other servant of the Hon. Company has ever, during so long a period, been so constantly employed in the conduct of such various and important military and political duties. His great talents were too well known to admit of their being confined to the mere limited range of service under his own presidency. The exercise of them in different situations has connected him with every presidency, and rendered him less the servant of any one of them than of the Indian empire at large."

Sir John arrived in England in April, 1822, and, soon after, was presented with a superb vase, valued at 1570*l.*, as a testimony of respect, from the gentlemen who acted under him in the Mahratta war of 1818 and 1819.

In 1827, Sir John was appointed Governor of Bombay; he retained that important office till 1830, when he finally returned to England. He was shortly after elected representative in Parliament for Launceston, and during the progress of the Reform Bill, was an active opponent of that measure. In the course of his opposition, Sir John brought forward the strongst representations on the evils that the Bill would occasion to the colonies, inasmuch that they would deprived of all representation. At the general election that followed the passing of the Reform Bill he was an unsuccessful candidate, as might be expected, for the borough of Dumfries.

Sir John Malcolm was the author of several works of a political and military character; and, at the period of his life we believe, had completed the Memoirs of the late Lord Clive. Upon this work he had been long employed, and to which he stated to the writer of these papers, he had devoted unremitting attention. His last pulic address was at a meeting at the Thatched House Tavern, for the Abbotsford subscription; and, on that occasion, his sentiments with which he concluded a most animating appeal was, "that when he was gone, his son might be proud to say, that his father had been among the contributors to that shrine of genius." On the day following he was struck with paralysis, from which he never rocovered. His death took place in Princes Street, Hanover Square, London, on the 31st May last.

In person, Sir John Malcolm was tall and vigorous, and he took great delight in atheletic amusements: his voice and mode of address were manly; but the strong Scottish dialect, which, even his continued service in other climes had not removed, prevented him from being a pleasing speaker in the House of Commons during the short time he sat in Parliament.—*United Service Journal for July.*

* We regret that our limits have prevented us inserting the numerous General Orders and public testimonies respecting this most distinguished character.

ESPRIT DE CORPS.

In spite of a thousand and one common sayings, such as "there's nothing in a name," le nom n'y fait rein," "a rose would smell as sweet by any other name," "l'habit ne fait pas l'homme," etc., etc.,—we boldly assert that a name is everything; that a rose, called by a harsh, discordant name, would not look so well, at least on paper; and that to the very sound of rosa, la rose, not forgetting the Greek *to rodon*, a sweetness is added, which enhances the flower, makes it the emblem of love, and gives a colouring to it which reminds one of lovely woman's blush. We equally fearlessly assert, that although the coat does not make the man, yet it is a powerful auxiliary to confirming the gentleman; and in making the soldier, a man must not disgrace his cloth. We hear this of other professions,—the Church, for instance; and although the black or purple constitute not the vicar nor the bishop, how would either of them look in yellow or pea-green? And here, whilst we are on the subject of colours, it may not be amiss to state the value placed on them, their meaning, and effect, which differ according to the ideas and usages of the belligerent countries to which they are attached.

The pure white of the Imperial armies (although not a military-looking colour, nor handsome, except in line) denoted the immaculate reputation in and out of the field which the soldier had to maintain,—the duty neither to stain his colours nor his coat, his courage nor his name. The French infantry also adopted this colour, corresponding with the lily, with the same view; but it was not their original colour. Blue, which marked the Royal Guards of France, Spain, and Austria, was always held as a royal colour, and is considered by our navy of great value. "The blue jackets! the true blue which will never fade!" And in our artillery, inferior to none in the world; our flag too, may it ever float victoriously! The green of Russia, of the French dragoons, and of riflemen, represents at once the laurel and the field of glory, both of them perenaial; and all these pomps and circumstances of war serve the best interests of the army. The green is also considered on the Continent as the emblem of hope and promise. Mottoes and names attached to regiments have also a powerful effect in establishing and in upholding an esprit du corps. Such mottoes as in France, in the olden times, characterized a regiment, were both incentives to valour and ties to attach the soldier to the corps in which he served,—the regiment of Navarre, for instance, the device of which was "Sans tache;" Auvergne, "Un contre quatre," (the regiment having once repulsed four regiments which were opposed to it;) Picardy, "Toujours pret," etc. etc.

I remember seeing the regiment of Navarre on its march; and when challenged at the gates of Lisle, "Qui vive?" the answer was "Regiment en route." "Quel régiment?" Answer "Navarre sans tache." The effect was electrifying, and the grenadiers marched in with an importance and material pride beyond description. No interest would have induced them to change their regiment, which was to them their name,—dear to them by warlike associations, as a family name is by the ties of blood, if it is handed down to us unsullied by our ancestors: how bound we are thus to transmit it to our posterity! Amongst the other mottoes of the French army, the Irish regiment de Berwick, emigrating for a king and cause long since gone by, had for their device "*Hic et ubique fidelis.*" And when in the revolution the fragments of the brigade rallied and emigrated again, to follow the fortunes of the deposed Bourbons, they raised up their standard with "Sicut erat in principio, nunc et semper" on it, which animated every heart beating under the red coat. Here, too, colour was everything: it was to the warrior, in the field of fight, what the white *panache* of Henri Quatre was, or the splendid *affiche* to the Vendeans of the brave La Roche Jaquelin: touching the first, the hero who wore it said to his troops, "Mes enfans" (a term common to French royal commanders, from himself down to Napoleon,) "look to my *panache:* wherever you see it, it will be *l'enseigne de la victoire,* (the signal of victory.") In regard to the second, his *placard* was, "Si j'avance, suivez moi; si je recule, tuez moi; si l'on me tue, vengez moi;"

The very facings of a regiment act as a stimulus—the royal blue, the green, the white, and so forth. And I remember upon many occasions when disputes arose in France and Flanders between the townspeople and the soldiery, the latter would just point to their *paraments* (facings) and remind them what such a regiment had won in the field of fight, and how unlikely it was that any one of the corps would put up with an insult: this was, above all, frequent in Napolean's time. Some military men have an idea that it would be advisable that the whole British army should uniformly be dressed in the same colours, scarlet and blue, which would constitute it the royal army; but experience, and many circumstances, tend to show that the soldier ought not only to be constantly reminded of his fidelity to his king, but that peculiar names (the King's Own, the King's, the Queen's, the Old Buffs, or any distinction of country or of county) are like rallying-points, signals of fight, or encouraging remembrances. How does the garb of old Gaul act as a talisman on the Highlander! How much does dress do there! The tartan is not only the eminiscent lesson for well deserving to the hardy mountainer, but it is the cloth and colour to be kept undefiled, and never stained except by the enemy's or the brave soldier's own blood.* There is great utility in all this; all this creates esprit de corps: for esprit de nation, when merged in the military profession, becomes esprit de corps. The Greys, the Bays, the Blues, how well they all comport themselves *dans le champ de'honneur,*—how careful are they to preserve their name! Napoleon paid a deserved tribute to the former at Waterloo: they put him in mind of his Vieille Garde, who were to be patterns for imitation,—were ready to grow *grey* in the cause of king and country. And it may not be irrelevant here to observe, that in addressing his *Jeune Garde,* previous to one of his memorable battles, he said to them (in reference to the Old Guard), "Allez, mes enfans! suivez vos péres, qu'ils vous servent d'exemples, toujours, et partout."

Thus is emulation the very spirit and soul of the army. This it is that creates an esprit de corps, which is nothing else than an incessant, unwearied endeavour to equal, if not to exceed, any other regiment, and to maintain the reputation, honour, and well-deserving of the name, facings, and distinctive marks of one's own, to which the judicious badges and commemorative names of battles fought and won give high encouragement and merited renown. The lion, the sphinx, the eagle, and elephant, are noble crests for martial caps or helmets of our own and of foreign troops. The names of victories recorded on regimental colours are heart-stirring stimuli to the young soldier, and mementos to those who have the honour of their standard in their keeping. Napoleon's device for the regimental standard was an admirable lesson and admonition,—"Valeur et discipline"; and in consequence thereof, when his ranks were broken and the prospect of defeat made a retreat inevitable, "Sauvons le drapeau!" was the soldier's anxious cry. Equally judicious was the motto of the Legion of Honour,—"Honnour et Patrie." And to what nation, to what troops, are honour and country dearer than to our own? Nevertheless, the prospect of promotion and the idea of glory produced an esprit amongst the French, to which alone their successes and their rank as a warlike nation are to be attributed. As names and badges forcibly operate on the soldier and the man, so also do the varieties of arms and the distinction betwixt infantry and cavalry contribute to stir up an esprit de corps—the grenadier, the dragoon, the cuirassier, the lancer. The brave La Tour d'Auvergne considered the title of First Grenadier of France that which satisfied his highest ambition; and to his grenadiers he left his heart, which, borne in an urn, was always with them. The gallant Poniatowski ambitioned being the First Lancer of France, and terminated his career most gloriously. Of dragoons and hussars the reputation is ulso most high; nor can I omit the compliment paid to the title of dragoon, contained in a song composed by my friend the Colonel Comte Francias Jancourt, and sung at a splendid regimental banquet of La Reine Dragon, which he commanded before the Revolution. The verse in question runs thus:—

"Toujours le titre de dragon
Suffit pour un éloge;
La gloir se plait sans ce nom,
Et la gaieté s'y loge."

Nothing can be more expressive, nor paint more plainly the life and courage of the bold dragoon. And these regimental and martial feelings have existed time immemorial. The Celts had their clanbadges,—the heather, the broom, the oak, or other branch. The national badges, when assumed by regiments, produce esprit de corps. And in the days of the immortal Wolfe, different corps were called the Glories, the Steadies, and the like: this I had from a dear friend now no more, who knew the general as a lieutenant-colonel when quartered at Winchester, long previous to the affair of Quebec, and who told me that no man ever had more esprit de corps nor country feeling than him.

He was particular in his discrimination between a Kentish man and a man of Kent; this last distinction he personally and proudly claimed, always adding, that "the men of Kent were an unconquered and an unconquerable people, as William the Conqueror well knew." By the way, the 3d Foot, or Buffs, is the East Kent; and would it not be a proud badge to call them the "Men of Kent?" General Wolfe was likewise a great admirer of grenadiers, and fond of the song called "The British Grenadiers," The name of grenadier seemed to him to elevate and ennoble the private; nor was he singular in this, for I have heard a number of officers of high rank abroad, when stating their successive promotions, single out the first step from a battalion-man to a grenadier, as a very gratifying rise. How glorious were the Hungarian grenadiers who fought, bled, and conquered for their magnanimous, highcouraged Empress, Maria Theresa! And what might not be looked for from a brigade of British grenadiers, fighting for their beloved king and country?

I shall conclude this article on Esprit de Corps by noticing that which the household brigade, the guards, and body guards of most countries have: how splendid, how chivalrous were the Imperial Guards and the Gardes Nobles! What a proud spirit animated them! How were those of the Bourbons literally cut to pieces in their monarch's cause! What was the steady fidelity of the Swiss Guards, who were sacrificed upon the altar of honour and fidelity! How often did the Walloon Guards of Spain turn the fate of battle, and serve as ramparts to royalty in rebellious times! And, coming to our own Guards, where could the inquiring eye find a finer corps, or one animated by a higher sense of honour. The Guardsman is at once the hero and the elegant; the pride of the ball-room and parade—of the banquet and the ensanguined field of fight. And if the private may relax in duty or propriety in quarters, place him in the front of battle, and his worth and weight will tell. The Grenadier Guards will ever be high in renown, and will justify the general motto of the British grenadier—"Nec aspera terent." The Coldstream will continue, as heretofere—"Nulli secundus," And "Nemo me impune lacessit" will characterize the 3d or Scotch Fusilier Guards. And last, though *the first* in our dear love "the Life Guards,"—name to me grander and more sonorous than any gardes du corps. How does the *esprit de corps* fit well those lofty men of war! The person of their king is, by their title, committed to their guarding; they are the most splendid emblems of all the pomp and circumstance of war; the finest companions of a gorgeous and royal pageant or procession, that can possibly be picked out; and when confronted in the gory field with the most seasoned and successful troops, how did they proclaim St. George and merry England against the world in arms? May the upholding of the esprit de corps ever produce such soldiers! and to this, my first and ever-honoured corps, may these faulty, yet zealous pages, be acceptable.

Dedicated by
AN OLD LIFE GUARDSMAN.

(*United Service Journal for July.*)

* This powerfully applies to the scarlet clothing of the British army, by far the most splendid and warlike in its appearance in and out of the field; and proud we may be that the best blood in England has worn and still wears it. The spirit which animates a true red-coated soldier is, that it should never be disgraced; many a great heart worn it with worsted lace, as well as with the epaulette and embroidery.

FRANCE.

MARSHAL Soult, Minister of war, presented, on the 1st of May, to the King, a confidential report, in which he states the advantages of the general plan of military organization, framed by him for the defence of the country. The following is an analysis of this report, a copy of which has fallen into our hands:—The Marshal commences with a summary of his measures as Minister of War since he came into that office. He states, that he has aimed to combine all the elements, and to establish the bases of the military system as they are required by the honour and safety of a great nation. This task has been founded upon three fundamental principles.—First, to give to the army an organization susceptible of receiving at all times any augmentations that circumstances may require; and, at the same time, to restore to their peaceful labours all the men who may become no longer necessary for the defence of the country, Secondly, to augment the *matériel* in proportion to the effective, and even to the presumable increase of the army. Thirdly, to complete the defences of the country by a well-connected series of fortifications upon several lines, and by the organization of a permanent reserve, calculated to unite the active army with the National Guard, so that they they may mutually support each other, either in defending the kingdom against invaders, or against any internal violation of the laws. These results have already been obtained in part. On the 31st Dec. 1830, the effective army amounted to 272,839 men, and the expense of them to 253,613,402 francs. In December, 1831, the effective army consisted of 398,660 men, and cost 381,022,000 francs; which, on the 31st December, 1832, was increased to 426,733 men, and the charge to 334,767,334 francs.

For the year 1833 the number of effective men is regulated by the budget at 410,000 men, and the expense at 305,574,288 francs.

The probability of the continuance of peace, and motives of economy, have induced the Marshal to reduce the effective of the army for the year 1834,to 286,000 men, though he is convinced of the policy of not allowing the peace establishment of the army to be reduced below 310,000 men: therefore, though the full amount of this number is inserted in the budget, the credit required is sufficient for only 286,000 men.

In support of this calculation, the minister has presented tables of the composition of the army, from which it appears, that the reductions are made principally in the infantry, the artillery, and the waggon-train, while they are very small in the engineers and gendarmerie, and scarcely any thing in the cavalry. This inequality is accounted for by the necessity of keeping the cavalry up to the ordinary standard, from the great length of time required to drill the men and break the horses for the cavalry. The Marshal proceeds to the military system of France, as he conceives it should be, and says,—"In the political situation in which France has felt herself placed since the revolution of July, I have never supposed that she could be threatened with war from any power singly, for the state that should be capable of committing an act so rash would soon receive a terrible lesson! But I have always considered that if France had to wage war at all, it would be against several powers combined, who would excite, at the same time, a civil war as a prefidious auxiliary. With these views, I endeavoured to render the army as powerful as possible, and to render, in particular, its organization and discipline as perfect as possible, in order that it might always be in a state to face whatever danger might arise, whether from internal or external foes. I then considered an effective force of 550,000 men as quite necessary; and, consequently when I came into office, I announced to the Chambers that the army should be raised to 500,000 men, and constantly repeated, that, in case war came on, I was confident of enabling your Majesty to employ the whole of this force; and that, independently of the support it would receive from the concurrence of the National Guards, [illegible] tion will become familiarized with [illegible] grandeur, or rather with this [illegible] foreign countries will find [illegible] upon it. Nevertheless, [illegible] these results we must [illegible] our military system [illegible] completed in [illegible] this second [illegible] 1833.

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and 1832 have been employed, but of those of the following year, 70,000 remain in *disponibilité*, in addition to 100,000 which must be dismissed or leave in 1834, when the effective force of the army will be 300,000 men, forming an imposing reserve. This is the reserve which appears natural and necessary to complete the military system of France. To establish its bases, determine the organization which is specially applicable to it, and point out the mechanism which unites it with the army, is a new task which I propose to myself, and of which I submit the outlines to your Majesty—1. To effect the levy of a class only in the year following that in which it has been called out; 2. To require of the levy three full years of active service, namely,—to keep the soldiers under their standards during the second, third, and fourth years after their having been called out; 3. To let the employment of the fifth year be subordinate to the wants of the army for replacing its losses, and these wants being supplied, to transfer the surplus of this annuity to the reserve; 4. To devote the sixth and seventh years of service entirely to the reserve, keeping the soldiers at their homes, where they are to receive their discharge at the expiration of the seventh, according to the law. It would result from this organization that the soldiers would remain three years at the least, and four years at the most, in active service, and that they would spend at home, although forming part of the reserve, three or four years, employing the latter in developing their strength and faculties, and in contracting lawful habits of business, and forming family relations, which would render them more fit to give real force to the reserve of which they constitute a part. Another advantage would result thence, namely, that the whole army would be instructed in, and accustomed to, the military service, to discipline and its subordination. Moreover, the burden of the service would thereby be lightened as much as possible, by this perpetual exchange between the reserve and active service, between the population and the army, the soldiers, after having paid their debt to the country, would bring back the example of submission to the laws which they would have contracted in the service, and when circumstances demanded their being called out for the defence of the country, would be animated with a love for our institutions acquired in the intercourse of civil life." Marshal Soult then states the elements of which this reserve is to be composed on its formation, the whole is to consist of 200,000 men. "This force, says the Minister, will naturally experience frequent variations every year; nevertheless it will keep increasing till the year 1838. In consequence of the state of peace, which is likely to continue, it is not probable that the whole annual levy will be employed; but even if it should be thrown into the army, a like number of soldiers would be sent to the reserve and augment its force. Thus we may admit, without exaggeration, that it may easily be carried to 300,000 men, disposable and ready to move, in virtue of a royal ordonance, on the first order of the Minister of War. If to the 310,000 men of the active army and the 300,000 men of the reserve, we add the 273,000 men of the mobilized National Guard, which, in case of war, might be set in motion, we shall find that the King would have the disposal of above 800,000 men. With such a force, France has nothing to fear from foreign or internal enemies. I say internal, for it is evident that the depot and reserve battalions distributed over the departments of France, would greatly concur, with the gendarmes, in maintaining order and giving the necessary support to the sedentary National Guard. With regard to foreign relations, the battalions of reserve stationed in the frontier departments, would partly form the garrison of the fortresses, and where they would contribute to render disposable the troops of the active army." After thus stating the bases for the formation and organization of the reserve, the minister of War endeavours to establish the connexion of this organization with the general plan of the interior lines of fortifications, which were always present to his mind, on forming a system of national defence, founded upon a concurrence of several means, all dependent on each other; an active army, an army of reserve, fortifications on the frontier, and, in the interior, a mobilized and a sendentary National Guard. With regard to the general defence of the territory, no country presents a position more advantageous than France, to rally quickly on a given point, numerous troops and immense resources. Paris in the north, Metz and Lyons in the east Toulouse in the south, Tours in the west, present strategetic points abounding with rivers and communications, which make every one of these points an immense depôt, and a centre of defence to the frontiers.

GERMANY.

BAYONET EXERCISE.

"We were favoured yesterday with a novel scene; 200 light-infantry men were brought out on the parade and went through the first essay, on a large scale, in the new bayonet exercise, in the presence, of Lieut-Gen. Von Cerrini. It lasted two hours, and terminated in an attack of advanced posts. The elements of this mew mode of employing the bayonet, as an independent means of attack and defence, were originally projected by Captain Von Selmnitz about twelve years ago; since which time, he has bestowed much pains in reducing them to effec- practice, that a number of officers, in the of other countries, have resorted to the purpose of studying under his what I observed, it would really le foot soldier, of common oderate quickness of eye ulsing the assault of to the task on ea of his new system, was suggested to him by the dexterous use made of the cudgel or bludgeen, among the lower classes in Britanny and Normandy; and full details of this system, in its present improved state, are to be found in his '*Bajonet-fecht-Kunst*,' or 'Art of Fighting with the Bayonet,' which was published at Berlin last year."—(*Leipzig, 9th May.*)

EGYPT.

AN EVIL AND ITS CURE.

The subsequent circular from his highness the viceroy is at least a curiosity in its way. "To the governor of the district. With reference to the men, whom we require for the service of our *victorious War Department*, we find, that some *knock out their teeth*, others *blind themselves*, and numbers *maliciously cripple themselves*, when on their way to join our corps; for these reasons *we are obliged to send the majority of them back.* I likewise observe, from the reports of the said department, that there is constantly an allegation of some defect or other. I require thee, therefore, to send off every man, that is wainting *within an hour* from the receipt of these presents; and be it remembered that they must be of *stout frames* and in *healthly condition*; that those, whom thou forwardest, be approved by the Sheiks, and that when thou despatchest them thou caution them not to main or disable themselves, inasmuch as I shall seize upon same *other member of their family* in order to supply the loss of such *rascal*, and besides, consign every man, who has so maimed or disabled himself, for the remainder of his days, *to the galleys.* I have already transmitted written instructions to Sheiks for their observance in this matter, and be it thy care to levy the men required in due concert with the sheiks, so that they may be sent off to me without delay. And I besides enjoin thee to despatch every man, otherwise in arrear in your department, with the utmost speed possible. Dated in Alexandria the 21st Shawal, 1248. (12th March, 1833). (L. S.) Mehemet's seal. A true translation, George Oulie, first Dragoman."

EGYPTIAN ARMY.

The camp of cairo is the nursery and school of instruction for Mehemet's troops, the centre from which diverge his adaptations of the military science and organization of his European cotemporaries to eastern habits, and the indispensable and cherished stay of his ascendency in Egypt. It lies at distance of about ten miles north-eastward of Cairo, between the villages of El Khanka and Abusabel, on the verge of the Arabian desert. The Arabs are the best troops in his service; and, by forming negroes into regiments, he is enabled to keep the one in check by means of the other. He would wish his army to be entirely composed of Arabs and negroes, but is fearful to hazard the attempt, under an apprehension that, in this case, they would turn their backs upon a master of Turkish descent.—*United Service Journal, for July.*

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MILITARY SEMINARY, ADDISCOMBE.

The half-yearly public examination of the Gentlemen-Cadets took place on Tuesday, the 11th June, before a numerous deputation from the Hon. the Court of Directors of the East India Company, at which William Wigram, Esq. the Deputy Chairman, presided. The examination was attended by many distinguished gentlemen and officers, amongst whom were Lord Arthur Hill, Sir James Shaw, Major-General Sir Howard Douglas, Major-General Miller, &c.

The Deputy Chairman and deputation were received with a salute of eleven guns. The column passed in review order; formed line; performed the manual and platoon exercise, the broad-sword exercise of infantry and cavalry, and advanced to the general salute.

The first class of thirty gentlemen-cadets was brought forward for examination. Colonel Sir A. Dickson, K. C. B. and K. C. H., the inspector and public examiner, conducted the mathematical and fortification departments, and Dr. Wilkins the Eastern languages. The course of examination has been so frequently given in our Journal, that it is unnecssary to enter into the details of it on the present occasion. When concluded, Sir A. Dickson made his report of the qualifications of the class, according to which the following seven cadets were selected for the scientific ordnance corps:—

James Allardyce, Frederick Pollock, Charles F. North, for the Engineers; William Hodgson, Edward Strettell, George Penrice, Robert Tudor Tucker, for the Artillery.

And twenty-three were appointed to the Infantry, viz:—

George T. Hamilton, Arthur M. Becher, William F. Eden, William R. N. Campbell, Frederick D. Atkinson, William J Cooke, John White, Walter S. Sherwill, Clare S. Salmon, Walter F. Goodwyn, Charles J. Gibbon, Robert L. J. Ogilvie, William Y. Siddons, Henry Vincent, Robert Le Geyt, George T. Pogson, Lambart Scott, Robert R. Moore, Charles Halkett, John Goolden, Henry Nixon, Charles Hoseason Patrick Johnston.

Among the many interesting circumstances of the day, the most gratifiying was the unqualified report that Col. Houston, C. B., the Lieut.-Governor, was enabled to make to the Hon. Court, of the steady, gentlemanlike, and manly conduct of their cadets during the whole of the past term. He was pleased to state that besides the support received from his staff-officers in maintaining high moral principles and military discipline, he attributes much to the example set by the first class, and especially to the judgment, temper, and firmness of Gentlemen-Corporals North, Hamilton, Tucker, Campbell, and Allardyce, who were respectively in charge of classes during the term.—*United Service, Journal for July.*

THOUGHTS ON EMULATION.

"Emulation is a noble passion," says the schoolmaster of the old competitive system.—Is it? To *me*, as the passion is *now* understood and defined, it appears a demon—a terrible incubus, weighing down the high intellectual, moral, and physical powers of every human being even to the death!—It sits grinning upon the tomb of charity. The value of every passion is best known by the consequences it produces when brought into full action. Emulation is not itself bad; it is only when it receives a wrong direction that it becomes injurious. In an improved and highly cultivated state of society, when men shall remove *causes* in place of ignorantly punishing *effects*, the passion Emulation will assist to produce the highest species of charity and refinement—for emulation produces effects of a kind according to the mode of its direction; how necessary then for the happiness of the human race, that it should be widely directed. Has it been so hitherto? The conntenances of all men and women will answer this question. And, alas! for the happiness of man—No! it has swept human feeling and charity before it—through it the rights of man have for a time been destroyed. What says the past of the power of this passion, when it has received a wrong direction? Where are the mighty nations of old? where is mystic Egypt—ancient Greece—towerring Rome—old gorgeous Babylon and Carthage? Withered and gone! Did love and peace, intelligence and charity, destroy them? No!—it was emulation gave them birth, nourished them, dug their graves, and buried them!

Where is the once warlike nation of Sweden, its power, its political greatness? Past!—a tale of two hundred years ago. And crimson handed Russia, the *fear* of Europe, what is her motto?—"Emulation!" What is the condition of all the states and governments of the world? Woeful beyond measure! the necessary consequence of an ignorantly directed emulation.

But the power of this passion for doing evil is rapidly passing away. A restless desire for change has appeared amongst all classes of men. The conflict so long dreaded by the unjust has commenced. Virtue is battling with vice,—justice with injustice—truth with error; old hoary superstition trembles—men begin to question one another.

Thrones, powers, and principalities have lost a great portion of their power. Men begin to look into and understand them, and already ask, for what good are they?

> "Oh! that estates, degrees, and offices
> Were not deriv'd corruptly; that pure honour;
> Were purchased by the merit of the wearer;
> How many then would cover that stand bare,
> How many be commanded that command."
>
> SHAKSPEARE.

Let us look a moment how this passion affects domestic life. What parent does not know the power which emulation gives them over their children, compelling them to act according to desired wishes? and where is the parent that does not use this power to effect a desired object?

The following conversation passed between a mother and daughter in my presence, not a forghtnight ago. It is simple, but speaks volumes as to the present insane manner of governing and educating children by their fears and prejudices:—

Mother.—Ellen, my dear, what a figure you look! your sister Mary dresses herself as a young lady ought to dress herself.

Ellen.—How is that, mamma?

Mother—Why child, according to the fashion, to be sure.—Now you always look when you come down from dressing as if you had thrown your clothes upon your back any how, which is very improper, and particularly unlady like Imitate, or surpass your sister.

Ellen.—Ah! mamma I cannot— she has been to Paris and Italy, and has got such beautiful dresses. But, mamma, I have often wondered why people should dress so much. What *is* the *use* of fashion, and why should I be so particular about dress. I often think people don't notice it so *very much.*

Mamma.—Not notice it! Why little Goth, every body notices dress.—What would fashionable people do without it? Without dress, and all the pleasures and anxieties respecting it, their lives would be a dismal black—a curse. I tell you what, Ellen, you shall go to Paris.

Ellen.—Oh mamma! but was it dress that made uncle yesterday call my sister a dashing girl, and say she was becoming very handsome?

Mamma.—Certainly it was, Ellen—and it was in consequence of your not having a full bust, shaped waist, and some style about you that made your uncle ask you how long it was since you jumped out of your frock—and mark me, Ellen, you will never look as beautiful and genteelas your sister unless you dress as well.

Ellen.—But mamma, do you remmember what I read to you from the Album yesterday, "Beauty and gentility only exist in imagination; for what is beautiful and genteel in one person's idea, may not be beautiful and genteel in another person's idea."

Mamma.—Nonsensical trash! You *must outdo* your sister; you were at the Opera the other night—you saw how grand and dignified Pasta carried herself; your sister tries to imitate her, and you should try to outdo your sister.

Ellen.—Well, I declare mamma, I will try; and if I don't beat sister in dress and style before long, send me to a French nunnery for life!—Yes, mamma, I'll have my head dressed a-la-mode Francaise, I'll have a pair of Queen's Stays! I'll—I'll—yes, mamma! I'll even beat Pasta!

And this was said by a girl fourteen years of ago—pale, thin, and fashionably emaciated, who *had been* at school, it is true, and *had* learnt as much as girls generally learn at fashionable boarding schools,—to work embroidery, sit up right, look pale, and pick pudding and peas with a fork. Poor girl! they fate is a sad and a wretched one, and yet thou art the effect of the much boasted passion, emulation; of the old—irrational system.

Strange, anomalous, society! Plenty and poverty, joys and griefs, justice and injustice, charity and prejudice, hopes and fears, truth and error, all mixed confusedly, as though nature, in some fantastic mood, had intended you for a laughing stock and a warning!—*Reformer, June* 2.

A TULIP SHOW.

HAD we received Mr. Groom's card of invitation to inspect his Tulip-beds at any other time than the present, ten chances to one but we had lost the fine treat which we enjoyed on Tuesday. But such an exhibition seemed so appropriate to the glorious weather, that we incontinently jumped on a Walworth stage, and in half an hour found ourselves basking in the sun on the bright gravel-walks of Mr. Groom's nursery grounds. We passed between numerous well-stocked parterres of tulips, single and double, and variegate i in endless combinations of colour; and their variety and brilliancy excited as much wonder as admiration. But these were eclipsed by the principal bed, containing between 1,600 and 1,700 choice specimens of two or three hundred of the finest varieties. This bed, which is 120 fe long, is raised under a conservatory, with canvass sides and roof to protect the flowers from the sun and rain; and as we sat on the bench at one end looking along the rich profusion of dazzling colours, in the arraugement of which dame Nature seems to have indulged her most tasteful freaks of fancy, we felt that no king on his throne ever gazed upon a throng of beauties more graceful or so splendidly arrayed.

We are no florists; we only cultivate the flowers of rhetoric, and these sparingly. The roots that we dig for are those of matters that lie deeper below the surface than the buld of a tulip. But the intelligence of the grower of these beautiful flowers quickly supplied so much of our deficiency of knowledge, as to enable us to appreciate the relative beauty of the different flowers. His enthusiasm also communicates itself to us; so that in a few minutes we began to think that it was not perfectly irrational to give ten, twenty, or even fifty guineas for a single root. The Dutch were not so mad as we supposed them to be, in their passion for tulips. The mania was only a *rooted* enthusiasm. For be it known, that it takes seven years to rear a tulip from seed, and years more to correct its defects and perfect its beauties of form and colour.

In viewing a tulip, you look at its form on the outside and its colours within. The perfection of form is a broad base, leaves gracefully curved in a cup-like shape, not too long for the breadth of the flower, and their points not too much inclined either inwards or outwards. Its colours should be pure and transparent, and their arrangement regular, so that whether the leaves be fringed with colour, or whether it spread over them like tongues of flame, or in delicate streaks up the centre, the balance of colour should be pretty equal, and the pattern uniform in the main observing especially, that the ground colour of the flower, whether white or yellow, be seen clear round the stamina.

The flowers of one tulip root never change their colours but they become purer, and more or less developed, according to the mode of culture; so that at last a faint streak of colour along the centre of the leaves may alone remain.

Blue is the only one of the primitive colours that is not found pure in the tulip; it is always of a purple hue. The three primitive colours, blue, red and yellow, haue never yet been found in conjunction with white in one flower.

In answer to our enquiries as to the mode of producing the various modifications of form and colour, Mr. Groom surprised us by confessing that it was all the work of chance; that experiments were made of different soils, which produced different effects, but that the relation between the cause and effect was unknown. Chemistry has yet to shed its lights upon the recondite science of horiculture, Sir Humphry Davy did much to advance agricultural chemistry, but it is to be feared that, from the length of time that it requires to ascertain the result of experiments in the culture of plants, and the unscientific habits of the major part of those engaged in these pursuits the "march of intellect" must make very many tribes before the Agriculturist will be able to read the mysteries of nature by the lamp of science.

The Dutch, it seems, no longer enjoy the honour and profit of a monopoly as tulip growers. The English florists excel them in the beauty and number of their choice varieties; but the light sandy soil of Holland, being so favourable to the growth of the tulip, the Dutch supply the English market with the common sorts in finer condition and at a cheaper rate. We were not a little amused by the names given to the several varieties. "Fanny Kemble" fetched fifty guineas last year and we have p corpulent bulb of "Louis the Sixteen peacefully planted besides "Polephymus," who "wags his sweet head," as gracefully looks as lovely as "Imperatrix Florum" herself. Nor have the painters been forgotten in the tulip nomenclature: we have "Parmagiano," "Rembrandt," and "David Wilkie," among others.—*Spectator, May* 18.

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